# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5733.—VOL. XXXVII. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.


DEATHS.

At his residence, Dunolly, Singleton, on Sunday, October 5th, James Taylor M'Dougall, Esq., aged 61, leaving a widow and ten children, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to deplore their loss.

At the residence of his father, at Cook's River, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Thomas Gannon, aged 31 years, eldest son of Mr. Michael Gannon, of the same place, leaving a wife and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

At Parramatta, on the 7th instant, at her residence, Hannah Sarah, the beloved wife of James M'Roberts, aged 36 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

PARRAMATTA STEAMPACKETS.—Summer Arrangements.—Extra Trips.—Reduction of Fares. These swift packets ply as follows:

| From Parramatta. | From Sydney. |
|---|---|
| 7 a.m., 8 a.m. (express) | 9 a.m., 1 p.m. |
| 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. | 4 p.m., and 6 p.m. |

ON SUNDAY.

From Parramatta, 7 a.m., and 4 p.m. | From Sydney, 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.

The 8 o'clock packet will take no freight, and call at RYDE ONLY, involving a delay of not more than two minutes, and passengers may rely upon being landed in Raskine-street before 9-30 a.m.

FARE 6.

Kissing Point ...Cabin, 2s. 0d. } Steerage, 1s. 6d.
Parramatta ..... " 2s. 6d. }

The public are respectfully informed that there is no charge for the omnibus conveyances in connection with the steamers.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—THIS DAY, from the Phœnix Wharf, at 10 and 2, and Manly, 12 and 5; calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

Fares at the very lowest rates.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—The ILLAWARRA, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock; and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabin, 7s. 6d. (Seven and Sixpence) | |
| Steerage ... ... ... ... | 5s. 0d. |
| Return, Cabin ... ... ... | 12s. 6d. |
| Ditto, Steerage ... ... ... | 8s. 6d. |

Return tickets are available for the NORA CREINA.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—The KIAMA leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above places, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 o'clock p.m.; returning from Kiama at 12 o'clock, noon, and Wollongong at 2 o'clock p.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Fares.—Sydney to Wollongong or Kiama:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabin ... ... ... | 7s. 6d. |
| Return Tickets ... | 12s. 6d. |
| Steerage ... ... | 5s. 0d. |

Between Wollongong and Kiama:

Cabin ... 5s. Steerage ... 3s.

Freights to Kiama and Wollongong at the reduced rates.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—

ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 8.

THISTLE, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW MORNING, FRIDAY, at 8.

LONDON, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

SHAMROCK, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8.

WARATAH, TO WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8.

STEAMER TO TWOFOLD BAY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The PATERSON, R. L. PATTISON, commander, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's wharf, foot of Market-street.

October 9th, 1856.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on THURSDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR MERIMBULA and BEGA.—The ketch NUMBA, A. BARTER, master, will sail for the above place on THURSDAY, 9th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE CARTER, Victoria Wharf.

This will be found the nearest route to the Bendock diggings, Maneroo District by 24 miles.

CAROLINE, for MORPETH, HUDSON, master, will have quick despatch. Circular Wharf.

JACKSON and CO., Produce Stores, Pitt-street North.

KETCH LIGHTNING, for the MANNING RIVER. Clears at the Customs THIS MORNING, and sails in the EVENING.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or, to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

VANQUISH for MORETON BAY, sails first fair wind, has room for a few tons freight, if sent down at once. Apply to Captain SCOTT, on board; or at the Flour Company's Wharf, to T. STEWART, Sussex-street; or to JOSIAH SLEE.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The regular trader BONNIE DOON is now loading for the above place, and will have her usual despatch. Goods intended for Ipswich will be forwarded on as usual by the iron steamer Breadalbane.

For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper brigantine MONTEZUMA, Captain M'INTYRE, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

TO PASSENGERS for MELBOURNE.—The clipper schooner ELEANOR clears at the Custom House THIS DAY, and having large well-ventilated cabins, offers every advantage to passengers.

Fares, very low.

Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The first-class brig FORTUNE, VANDERWOOD, master, is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having all her dead-weight and a considerable part of her cargo already shipped, will be despatched in a few days.

Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for GEELONG.—The Baltimore clipper EMILY JANE, C. C. BEER, master, is hourly expected, and will sail four days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR PORTLAND.—The well-known clipper brig CITY OF SYDNEY, 200 tons, HENDERSON, master, will receive cargo on TUESDAY MORNING, and will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN (with all possible despatch).—The A1 schooner TYNE, 100 tons, G. DODD, commander.

This vessel is now receiving cargo—and, to ensure despatch—will receive freight at a very moderate rate, for which early application will be necessary, either on board, or to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The clipper barque MIAMI, JAMES HASLINGDEN, master, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular trader.—The fast-sailing brig JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board, has room only for a few tons of goods, and will be early despatched.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to EBSWORTH and CO., Harrington-street. 2nd October, 1856.

FOR AUCKLAND, with immediate despatch.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper schooner GAZELLE, being under contract to sail within a few days, offers a speedy and really superior opportunity to shippers and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The well-known and regular trader ALGERINE, HENRY KELLY, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

For freight or passage, having first-class cabin accommodation, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR TAHITI, via the FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The brig OCEAN, 190 tons register.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf; or to LENDER, MULLER, and CO., King-street, corner of Commercial Wharf.

FOR SWAN RIVER, calling at KING GEORGE'S SOUND, should sufficient inducement offer, brig EMMA.—The fine brig EMMA, DOUGLAS, commander, at Campbell's Wharf, will receive cargo after WEDNESDAY, the 1st, and sail in a few days.

For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HONG KONG.—The first-class American clipper ship STAR KING, G. H. TURNER, Esq., commander, will leave on the 1st of November.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to HOW WALKER and CO., Circular Quay.

FOR CALCUTTA.—A Regular Trader.—The A1 barque ASA PACKER, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, the 18th October; has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—To succeed the Lightning, the clipper ship MONTMORENCY, J. KIDDIE, master, noted for her rapid passages, having made the passage from Liverpool to Launceston in 72 days, will be despatched from Melbourne for Liverpool on the 15th of October.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

BLACK BALL LINE of British and Australian Royal Mail Packets.—For LIVERPOOL, to succeed the MONTMORENCY, as the Packet for November, from Melbourne.—The celebrated clipper ship MORNING LIGHT, 2377 tons register, J. GILLIES, commander. This splendid clipper has just landed 3000 tons of cargo and 700 passengers in seventy-two days from Liverpool to Melbourne. Her immense size, strength, and fast-sailing qualities afford advantages as a passenger conveyance unequalled by any ship afloat.

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and other information, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, to sail on the 21st instant, the first-class Aberdeen clipper ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, WILLIAM EDWARD, commander, having all her dead weight on board, is receiving wool at the Circular Quay, opposite the Steam Press. The CENTURION being a remarkably fast ship, shippers of wool by her may rely upon her cargo arriving in good time for the February sales. Intending passengers for England are invited to inspect the accommodations of this favourite conveyance.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain EDWARD, on board; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place; or to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

A REGULAR TRADER.—For LONDON.—The A1 fast-sailing Aberdeen clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, ISAAC MERCHANT, master, 1100 tons burthen, will be quickly despatched, with a view to deliver wool in time for next February sales. Her accommodations for passengers are well known to be superior and comfortable, establishing her as a favourite ship.

Apply to Captain MERCHANT, on board, Circular Quay; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The very fine A1 fast sailing clipper ship PRINCE ALFRED, 931 tons register.

Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN and CO., 178, George-street; or, to Captain WILLIAM BAUMANN, on board, Circular Quay.

HELEN BAIRD, for LONDON.—Shippers by this vessel will please send in bills of lading for signature, and pass entries at the Customs THIS MORNING, to admit of the ship being cleared. All accounts must be rendered in duplicate by noon TO-MORROW (Friday). GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

PORTLAND, from LONDON.—All parties having claims against the above ship are requested to render their accounts, in duplicate, to the undersigned, before 5 p.m. TO-MORROW (Friday), the 10th instant. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 213, George-street. October 9th, 1856.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A Meeting of the Australian Jockey Club will be held at Messrs. Ferrier's Club, on MONDAY, 13th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing members and other business of importance. GEO. T. ROWE, hon. secretary, A. J. Club, Liverpool, October 1st, 1856.

N.B.—Gentlemen wishing to join the Club are requested to send in their applications to the Secretary on or before the 13th instant.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October next, at noon, to consider the Report of the Board of Directors, to be then made; to elect a director in the room of Joseph S. Willis, Esq., who retires by rotation; to elect an auditor in the room of Francis Mitchell, Esq., who also retires by rotation; and to consider and decide upon such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

By the 45th article of the Deed of Settlement it is provided, "that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the Banking-house of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days at least before the day of election.

Bank of New South Wales,

Sydney, 16th September, 1856.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that GEORGE THORNE, Esq., is a candidate for the office of director, in this Bank, and has given due notice thereof in terms of the deed of settlement.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 4th October, 1856.

LIVERPOOL TURF CLUB.—At a General Meeting held at the Club Rooms, on the 29th ultimo, it was resolved:—

That an Autumn Race Meeting be carried out, and the programme published forthwith.

That a Code of laws for the administration of the Club be submitted to the members on the first day of meeting.

That a general meeting of the members take place on the first Tuesday in every month, to ballot for members and other business.

That the first meeting be held at the Club Rooms on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Stewards,

H. B. BERESFORD, hon. secretary.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Metropolitan and Counties' Permanent Investment and Building Society will be held in the Society's Office, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th October, 1856, at 1 p.m. By order of the Board.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Tenth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 30th instant; to elect a director in the room of J. Edward Ebsworth, Esq., who retires by rotation; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting. By order of the Board. ROBERT GARRETT, secretary. Sydney, 24th September, 1856.

By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the Company's Office.

ON SUNDAY next, 12th October, a SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in the Church of St. Thomas, North Shore, by the Lord BISHOP of SYDNEY; after which a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Church Society. Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock. On MONDAY, the 13th October, a Meeting will take place in the Church of England School-house of St. Leonard's, North Shore, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary to the Church Society. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney will take the chair at 7 o'clock.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11th September, 1856.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

NO ELIGIBLE Tenders having been received for the conveyance of the Post Office Mails between the undermentioned places, in terms of the advertisement dated 10th July last, persons disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit Tenders, in writing, to this Office, before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 13th day of October next, endorsed "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails."

SUBURBAN.

1. From and to the General Post Office, Sydney, and each of the following Sub-Offices, daily or twice a-day, viz.:—
(1.) Watson's Bay via Paddington and Rushcutter's Bay
(2.) St. Leonard's, North Shore
(3.) Balmain
(4.) Redfern
(5.) Glebe
(6.) Newtown
(7.) Cook's River.

OR,

2. From and to the General Post Office, Sydney, and Paddington, Rushcutter's Bay, and Watson's Bay, once or twice a-day.
3. From and to the General Post Office, Sydney, and Redfern, Glebe, Newtown, and Cook's River, once or twice a-day.
4. From and to the General Post Office, Sydney, and St. Leonard's and Balmain, once or twice a-day.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the said Notice of 10th July last, and Tenders will not be considered except made in accordance therewith.

CHARLES COWPER.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF Mr. WILLIAM JAMES FARRER will communicate with Mr. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, he will hear of something to his advantage.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. JAMES TUCKEREY, native of Morton, Warwickshire, England, who left home in 1836, his daughter Elizabeth has arrived, and wishes to see, or hear from, him. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH SMALLWOOD, Post Office, Hindmarsh, near Adelaide.

NOTICE.—If JAMES BARCLAY, shipmaster, of Saltcoats, Scotland, who emigrated to Melbourne in spring, 1853, will communicate with FRANK MACNAB, at the office of Macnab, Brothers, and Co., 17, Bridge-street, he will hear of a legacy to him and his heirs. Should he have died, any person who will furnish the said Frank Macnab with legal written certificate of his death, sworn to by two or more witnesses, will be handsomely rewarded. Sydney, 6th October, 1856.

NOTICE.—To JOHN JONES HORNLEY, who emigrated from England about 13 years ago, and after his arrival resided at Woodlands, Melbourne.—Your relatives not having heard from you for several years, take this method of informing you that your Father died the 20th May, 1850, and left you some property, consisting of money and cottage-houses, which your brother, the executor, is desirous you should have, and would be glad to hear from you on the subject.

The above J. J. Hornley having been advertised for in the Melbourne papers in the year 1852—and to which advertisement no answer was received—it is respectfully requested that any person knowing his whereabouts, or having any proof that he is dead, will be kind enough to communicate with Mr. SAMUEL HORNLEY, Aston Park, Northwich, Cheshire, England; or, MORT and CO., Sydney.

SARAH BENNETT, of Carlow, per ship Morayshire, will please send her address to JOHN TAYLOR, at Mrs. M'Fadden's, 45, Cumberland-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Immense success and fourth night of the great tragedian M'KEAN BUCHANAN, who will appear THIS EVENING in his popular character of SIR GILES OVERREACH.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—New Way to Pay Old Debts, THIS EVENING.

Sir Giles Overreach ..... M'KEAN BUCHANAN.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, for positively the last time, Richard ye Third, or Ye Battel of Bosworth Field.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE!!—The Sisters A. and J. GOUGENHEIM will appear THIS EVENING in two new pieces, CLARISSE and LADIES BEWARE.

CREMORNE.—THIS DAY, Thursday, admission and steamer fare, 1s.; after 5 o'clock, 2s.

CREMORNE.—THURSDAY, Extra Night. Dancing will commence at 7 o'clock.

CREMORNE.—Half an Hour with Templeton, TO-NIGHT.

CREMORNE.—TO-NIGHT, Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Dancing by moonlight.

CREMORNE STEAMER.—From Circular Quay, every day, after 10 o'clock, at the hours, and returns from Cremorne at the half-hours. Fare—one shilling, to and fro.

WIZARD JACOBS has arrived, and will shortly present his unrivalled entertainment.

CROWN and KETTLE, York-street.—A select Concert EVERY EVENING. Admission free.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—SPRING EXHIBITION.—By permission of his Excellency the Governor-General, the Spring Exhibition of this Society will be held in the Botanic Gardens, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 9th instant.

Members and parties holding members' transferable tickets, and ladies and children introduced by a member, will be admitted at 2 o'clock; ladies so introduced upon payment of one shilling each, and children sixpence each.

Non-subscribers will be admitted at half-past three o'clock, by tickets, which will be charged for as follows:—

If purchased prior to the day of exhibition, one shilling each.

If purchased at the gate, one shilling and sixpence each.

Children, in any case, sixpence each.

Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Moffitt, and Sands and Kenny, stationers; and of Mr. Macdonald, fruiterer, George-street.

Any further information relative to the exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary.

By order of the committee,

W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

280, Pitt-street South, October 3, 1856.

THE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATES.—At a Meeting of the friends and supporters of the present Ministry, held at the Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, Sydney, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting resolve itself into a Committee, to aid in securing the return of the Ministerial candidates.

That Mr. W. G Ainsworth be appointed Honorary Secretary, and Mr. T. W. Smith, Chairman of the Committee.

THOMAS WHISTLER SMITH, Chairman.
W. G. AINSWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the above meeting, earnestly invite the prompt and zealous co-operation of all electors who may be favourable to the Ministry. The Committee will gladly afford every assistance and co-operation in their power to the Local Committees which may be formed.

The Committee will meet every day at the Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, Sydney, at 4 p.m. The Committee Room will be open daily, at 9 a.m., where all communications may be addressed to, and all information obtained from

W. G. AINSWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, 4th October.

BYRNES for PARRAMATTA.—The Electors of Parramatta, residing in Sydney, are informed, that the Parramatta Electoral List, and all other information respecting the Election, may be obtained at the Committee Rooms, Exchange Hotel.

ELECTORS OF PARRAMATTA.—An attempt is being made by the Bunch party to influence your election. You are to be treated by the Bunch as children! You are to vote at their bidding! They dictate—you obey! They profess to hate nominee-ism, but they would nominate your member! Will you stand this—will you be subjected to such tyranny!

Parramatta, October 6th. AN ELECTOR.

ELECTORS OF PARRAMATTA.—Beware of the Sydney lawyers—the self-elected dictators to the Electors of Parramatta.

Men of Parramatta do not DALLEY with your rights or be driven by a MARTIN-ET.

Query—Does Byrnes pay the lawyers' fees!

PARRAMATTA WATER WORKS.—Electors of Parramatta, Do you require the Water Works completed? Will James Byrnes help you? No, but your true representative, Mr. Parker has, and will continue to complete these important works.

A PARRAMATTA MAN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PARRAMATTA.—(The "Bunch" against your freedom)—Fellow-townsmen,—Such is the cause which you will really have to decide by your votes next Saturday. Byrnes against Parker is a mere sham plea put in by the "Bunch." This is clear from the conduct of the five strangers, who, without votes or interest in our town, took part in an election meeting of such importance as that of Monday last.

Why were they suffered to take part? Were you duped into the belief that they came as authorized agents of Mr. Byrnes? It is clear they did not. They must have been there as the representatives of the "Bunch." Why was this suffered? It was a violation of your rights worthy of the "Bunch," and a great mistake on your part tamely to submit to it. If you prize your liberties, you must fearlessly perform the duties entrusted to you as electors. The five intruders on Monday night were clearly of the "Bunch"—the monopolising, selfish, heartless "Bunch" that rules in Sydney with despot sway.

This tyrant cabal now clutches at your freedom of election, seeking to enfold the whole colony in its monstrous coil, and to establish the worst of tyranny.

Fellow-townsmen! be warned in time. Resist the insidious attempt. Mr. Byrnes is either the friend, or the victim (as you will be, if not true to yourselves), of the Bunch.

Whether their ally, or their victim, he has no right to interpose the "Bunch" in his favour, between you and Parker—the man of your choice.

Men of Parramatta! be true to yourselves. Go early to the poll on Saturday Morning.

Vote for Parker, the true friend of the people, and down with the tyrant Bunch.

ONE OF YOURSELVES.

Parramatta, 8th October, 1856.

FELLOW ELECTORS.—Who is Mr. Piddington? How dare he to intrude upon your rights and privileges. Call you this Justice, or Humbug? Shall it be said that the right-minded, right-hearted, and independent electors of Parramatta are to be driven to the poll by a man who once lived on the Hunter, and now gains his living as a retail-trader in George-street, Sydney? More anon. The four or five members of the Assembly should be ducked in our muddy river ere they again dictate to you. Be men, and vote for your favourite and highly honorable member Mr. Parker. Will James Byrnes get upon George Oakes' back?

AN ELECTOR OF PARRAMATTA.

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.—I, ROWAN RONALD, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Sydney Hamlets, do hereby give notice, that a Public Meeting of the Electors of the above-named electoral district will be holden at Redfern, at Noon, on THURSDAY, the Ninth day of October instant, for the nomination and election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the said electoral district.

In the event of such election being contested, and the poll demanded, the polling will be taken on FRIDAY, the Tenth day of October instant, at the different places hereunder mentioned:

REDFERN.—A tent near the hustings.
THE GLEBE.—A room on the Glebe-road, placarded.
O'CONNELLTOWN.—A tent, placarded.
CAMPERDOWN.—A room, placarded.
PADDINGTON.—An iron cottage, opposite the Presbyterian Schoolhouse.
ST. LEONARDS.—A room, near Redgrave's Inn.
BALMAIN.—Halloran's School-room.

Each polling place will be distinguished by a board or placard.

ROWAN RONALD,
Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Sydney Hamlets.

IN PURSUANCE of a Writ to me directed, I hereby give notice that a Public Meeting of the Electors of the South Riding of the County of Cumberland will take place at Parramatta, on TUESDAY, 14th October next, at Noon, for the nomination and election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in the room of W. Montague Manning, Esq.

J. SAVERY RODD, Returning Officer.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—Mr DONALDSON will meet the electors of the Hamlets at the following times and places:—

CAMPERDOWN.—At Pritchard's Store, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 6-30.
O'CONNELL TOWN.—At St. John's Tavern, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8.

DONALDSON for the HAMLETS.—The general Committee will meet THIS DAY, Thursday, at 4 o'clock p.m., at Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, Sydney, to make final arrangements. The members of Branch Committees and all canvassers, are requested to attend punctually at the same hour.

The respective Hamlet committees will meet in each Hamlet, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 p.m., at the undermentioned places, to conclude all necessary arrangements for the polling to-morrow.

PADDINGTON.—Prince Albert Hotel.
REDFERN.—Chamber's, Redfern Inn.
O'CONNELL TOWN.—St. John's Tavern.
CAMPERDOWN.—
GLEBE.—William's, Forrester's Arms.
BALMAIN.—Balmain Hotel.
ST. LEONARD'S.—Chuter's, Billy Blue Inn.

W. G. AINSWORTH.

Central Committee Rooms, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, October, 1856.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The friends and supporters of S. A. DONALDSON, Esq., are particularly requested to meet THIS MORNING, at the Hustings, Redfern, at 11 a.m. W. G. AINSWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—All the canvassers are desired to attend, without fail, at the Central Committee Rooms, THIS MORNING, at ten o'clock a.m., to make their report, instead of 4-30 p.m., as previously advertised. W. G. AINSWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

ELECTORS OF THE HAMLETS, REMEMBER! That JOHN CAMPBELL accepted a seat in the Upper House under the Donaldson Ministry, and after he had been solicited to become a candidate for the Hamlets, attempted to cast the blame of its formation on that Ministry!

That JOHN CAMPBELL is the representative of exploded doctrines—the defender of an attempt to introduce worn-out British policy—a Bread TAX!

That JOHN CAMPBELL is the advocate of that paltry exclusion, which would hand over the destinies of the country solely to the Native-born; and sink the parents of such into moral slavery, by raising the cry of a "Native Ministry!"

That JOHN CAMPBELL makes the most outrageous promises of what he would do, if elected—only to gull the public into a belief of his EXTREME LIBERALITY.

A WORKING MAN—AND FATHER OF THREE NATIVES.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS and ANSWERS for the consideration of Electors.

Q. What is the object of the present opposition to the Ministerial candidates?

A. To keep out really able men, who can do the State some service, who are more than a match for Cowper and Co., and to place in their stead in the Assembly men who will be the mere tools of the ambitious ex-Premier.

And ex-Premier Cowper is he a statesman?—Read his speeches and judge for yourselves; he, too, is the man who appointed to the offices of

Finance Minister, Robert Campbell, of package-duty notoriety
Attorney-General, James Martin, the man who libelled his distinguished predecessor, and dared the representatives of the people.
Solicitor-General, A. P. Lutwyche, the dignified representative of the Government in the Upper House.

Are these the men whom you would wish to see again in power?—No; by re-electing the present Ministers, send to the right-about

Bobby, the bright.
Cowper, the crafty.
Martin, the malicious.
Murray, the magniloquent.

TWO QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—Of whom do the Australian Political Association, alias the Bunch party, make use?

Of Cowper, Campbell, and Co., until the time comes for the COMING MEN.

Of whom does Mr. Cowper make use?

Of the Australian Political Association, alias the Bunch party, for and on behalf of himself.

ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS! Did DONALDSON ever desert you? Never! Then do not desert him now!

DONALDSON FOR EVER, and down with the Duty on the Poor Man's Loaf.

DONALDSON and the FREE TRADE MINISTERS. No Cowper, Campbell, and CO.'S, Bread Tax Ministry.

TWO QUERIES for the ELECTORS of the SYDNEY HAMLETS.

1. Who was going to tax Flour? COWPER, CAMPBELL, and CO.!
2. Who was going to tax the Poor Man's Clothing in a far higher ratio than that of the Rich Man? COWPER, CAMPBELL, and CO.!

Shall we then, fellow electors, recall these men, Cowper, Campbell, and Co., to power, by voting against DONALDSON? Never! Never!! Never!!! Then vote for DONALDSON!

THE HUMBUG of the Native Ministry Exposed. Mr. Cowper is praised, and has also praised himself for forming what was called a Native Ministry. The plain fact is that he only took up with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Martin after he had failed to induce Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. Jones, to share his desperate fortunes.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—Extract from Piddington's address to the Electors at Parramatta. "I feel that I have trespassed on your time in a most unwarrantable manner." Most decidedly you did, Piddington! Men of Parramatta, show your sense of the absurdities with which this bold legislator endeavoured to delude you.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, at noon, the Tools of the Bunch, the handles being broken, they have no further use for them. By order of the Coming Man in Disguise, and J. G. RACHAEL.

ELECTORS GENERALLY.—Vacancies in the Legislative Assembly can be filled up upon application to the Vigilance Committee. Committee Rooms, Sydney.

TO Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL "of the Wharf."—Sir,—The Committee have maturely considered your application for a seat in the Legislative Assembly, and have chosen the Hamlets constituency as the only one they can consistently consent that you should represent. Committee Rooms, Sydney. TAX LOAF, Chairman.

STAMP DUTIES V. THE COWPER TARIFF.—Stamp duties fall heavily upon transactions involving large sums of money, and lightly upon those of small amount. By Cowper's Tariff the cheapest articles of daily necessity are those which are most heavily taxed.

ELECTORS, be not deceived by agitators, who, to serve their own purposes, would deceive you by terming a Legacy Duty, the Widows' and Orphans' Tax.

A LEGACY DUTY falls the most heavily on the rich, and the most lightly on the poor. The duty is heavier upon a distant relative than upon those who are nearly allied to the deceased person. It is not collected, as Mr. Piddington artfully insinuates, by the intrusion of a tax-gatherer into the house of mourning.

MR. THOMAS RUSDEN'S REASONS.—"You have been told that Mr. Parker is a gentleman; even that is an additional reason why you should not elect him."

THE BREAD TAX.—Considerations which appear to have escaped the observation of the acute political economists who lately figured as the People's Ministry. In seasons of plenty and cheapness, the duty on wheat and flour would be unproductive, as little would be imported. In times of scarcity and famine, such as those which have in times past prevailed, it would be most obnoxious and injurious to the public weal.

JOHN CAMPBELL FOR THE HAMLETS.—Central Committee Rooms.—The committee for conducting Mr. Campbell's election meets daily, at the Exchange Hotel, George and Market streets.

The secretary will be in attendance from nine o'clock a.m.

HAMLETS ELECTION.—Mr. CAMPBELL will meet the Electors THIS EVENING, Thursday, 9th October, at ROBINSON'S Boundary Stone Inn, Surry Hills, at 7 o'clock; and at Mrs. BAIRD'S, Paddington Inn, Paddington, at 8 o'clock.

HAMLETS ELECTION.—Mr. CAMPBELL'S General and Local Committees will meet at the Central Committee Rooms, Exchange Hotel, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making final arrangements for the polling day. A large attendance is particularly requested.

Thursday, October 9.

HAMLETS ELECTION.—Mr. CAMPBELL'S Committee, along with his friends and supporters, will leave the Exchange Hotel, THIS FORENOON, at half-past 11 o'clock, for the Nomination at Redfern. The Electors of the Hamlets, in favour of Mr. Campbell, are particularly requested to rally round him at the Hustings, and give him their support. October 10.

HAMLETS ELECTION.—Electors of the Hamlets,

Who styled you demagogues?
Why,—Mr. Donaldson.
Who said that the Assembly, as at present constituted, was the country or it was nothing?
Why,—Mr. Donaldson.
Who is he who deserted the Liberal interest and the men with whom he associated in the former Council?
Why,—Mr. Donaldson.
Who is he who has sold himself to the squatting faction, headed by the Macarthur and the Macleay clique?
Why,—Mr. Donaldson.
Who is he who has joined the Government of that old Nominee hack, Mr. Parker, the man who opposed the formation of Responsible Government?
Why,—Mr. Donaldson.

Liberal Electors, you cannot vote for such a man, without sacrificing the best interests of the country!

HAMLETS ELECTION.—Natives of Australia, can you vote for such a man as Mr. Donaldson, of lemon kid gloves and white waistcoat notoriety, who wishes to crush, and if possible keep in the background, native talent and native genius, and who thinks that natives are incompetent and unworthy to fill responsible offices under the Crown? Hence the reason of his hostility to the Cowper Ministry.

On FRIDAY next rally round the true and independent son of the soil, Mr. CAMPBELL, of the Wharf, and place him by your votes at the head of the poll.

ELECTORS.—Read and reflect upon the sound and sensible views expressed by a devoted son of the soil, Mr. RICHARD HILL.

"I am, and always have been, of opinion that when any body of men, being chosen as a Ministry, have to go back to their constituents, they should be allowed to be re-elected without opposition—the Legislature exerting its influence afterwards according to their merits or otherwise in determining their continuance in office." Extract from Mr. Hill's reply to a requisition inviting him to stand for the North Riding of Cumberland.

SOUTH CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—Mr. Manning's friends and supporters are reminded that the Nomination for the South Riding of the county of Cumberland, will take place at Parramatta, on TUESDAY, the 14th, and in the event of a contest, the Polling will take place in the several districts on FRIDAY, the 17th instant.

The Local Committees will be provided with voting papers and electoral lists by post, as previously arranged.

JOHN THOMAS GANNON, Hon. Sec.

Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street.

£1000 TO LEND on City Property. Apply to ALLEN and BOWDEN, solicitors, Elizabeth-street; or to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Plans of Distribution in the following Estates having been confirmed by the Court, the respective dividends will be payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, viz.:—

In the insolvent estates of—

Purser, Chavasse, and Co., a first dividend of 2s. 11½d. in the £.
Henry Edwin Bridges, 1st ditto of 1s. 4½d. in the £.
James Allison, 1st ditto, of 4½d. in the £.
Holmes and Cooey, 1st ditto of 1½d. in the £.

P. W. PERRY, official assignee,
64, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 7th October, 1856.

IN THE ESTATE of JOHN STITT, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, Draper.—Notice to Creditors.—Notice is hereby given that a first dividend of four shillings in the pound will be paid on all claims admitted against the above estate, at the offices of J. E. EBSWORTH, Esq., Harrington-street, on and after THURSDAY next, the 9th of October instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the trustees.

Sydney, October 6th, 1856.

TO BE RAFFLED, a magnificent Pair of Fire Screens—Chinese needlework, considered the handsomest in

# LAW.

## SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Milford and a Jury of four.

IBBOTSON V. RUSSELL.

This was an action for breach of a contract to grant a lease for twenty-one years of a property called Frogmore, in the Penrith district. The defendant pleaded first, that he had never made the agreement declared upon; secondly, that after the making of such agreement it had, by mutual consent, been wholly waived, abandoned, and rescinded.

Mr. Plunket, Q.C., and Mr. Broadhurst, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wise for the defendant.

The property in question was a farm of 3200 acres, part of the estate of the late Sir John Jamison, of Regentville, and situate midway between St. Mary's, South Creek, and the town of Penrith, being about a mile and a half from each place. Defendant was Sir John Jamison's son-in-law, and had acquired the property as devisee. The defendant held this farm as a tenant at will for some time, at a rent of £75 a year, but in 1850 he gave notice to quit, thinking the rent too high. According to this notice, he would have left at the end of September in that year. An arrangement had been made for the valuation of the growing crops upon the assumption that plaintiff was about to give up possession. A new arrangement was however made in virtue of which plaintiff was to pay but £60 a year, and to have a lease for twenty-one years upon these terms. The document relied upon as evidenciary of this agreement was a receipt for the rent for the quarter ending September 31st; and, *prima facie*, was clearly to the effect that Ibbotson was to have a lease for twenty years from the 1st October, at a rental of £60 a year, with the reservation of a right of road through the farm which the landlord was to fence in. No lease was granted, and after the gold discovery an attempt was made to raise the plaintiff's rent, which he successfully resisted. An unsuccessful attempt was also made to eject him by proceedings before the Penrith Bench under the Summary Ejectment Act. There was proof that the value of this property had been greatly increased since the gold discovery; but his Honor ruled, after argument, that the damage, if any, must be estimated by taking as a basis of such estimate the value of the property at the time of the breach. And at that time the value of the property did not appear to be greater than the rent stipulated for. It was stated however by plaintiff, that the present value of the property was fully £300 a year, while another witness, who was well acquainted with the property, rated its annual value at considerably less than this amount. The plaintiff went so far as to estimate the value, in round figures, of such a lease as he ought to have had, at £3000, but there was no evidence or data in support of this estimate, except £60 a-year was got for 60 acres, part of this estate, and that defendant had said he could make £500 a-year if plaintiff gave the property up.

According to the defendant, this arrangement to grant a lease for 21 years was made by him, subject to the after consent and concurrence of the Australian Trust Company, who held a mortgage over the property. The defendant denied that there had been any such condition, or that he had ever been even cognizant of the existence of a mortgage until long afterwards, when plaintiff was in possession under the new agreement, at which time rent was asked for by the company's agent or collector. Evidence on the part of the defendant to vary the written contract, but showing that by parol arrangement at the time of this contract, this consent of the Trust Company was needed to render it complete, was, however, rejected after argument. There was nevertheless evidence of such an understanding, or supposed understanding, being alluded to in subsequent conversation between the parties. But this evidence did not go to the extent of *proving* more than that Ibbotson had subsequently became cognisant of the Trust Company's interest, and had sought their concurrence. Evidence of parol recision or waiver on the part of the plaintiff was tendered and rejected upon the ground that under the statute of frauds a contract in writing having reference to land could not be thus rescinded or varied. It was shewn, however, that the plaintiff *had* applied for the concurrence of the Trust Company in the granting of a lease of this property, and that there had been a refusal on the part of the then chairman, Mr. Elwyn, to grant a lease for more than five years. This was in April, 1851, and the decision of Mr. Elwyn invoked at the instance of the plaintiff was communicated to the latter.

It was urged, however, that nothing of this sort amounted to a recision, or could affect the rights of the plaintiff to insist that the contract which had been made by the defendant as mortgagee in possession should be fulfilled, or that he should be held responsible for all losses consequent upon its non-fulfilment.

There were many technical questions raised and noted during this case as to the admissibility and effect of particular pieces of evidence. There was a question as to amendment of this record. Defendant's counsel proposed to add a plea that defendant had not refused to give a lease; but his Honor refused this application because he did not think that the statute under which these amendments were made warranted the importation of a new issue; and because, even if it were a matter of discretion, the evidence of this case did not point to the necessity of any such amendment.

His Honor held that the document relied upon was an agreement or conditional promise, on the part of Mr. Russell, that in consideration of a payment of £60 a year rent by Ibbotson he would grant this lease for 21 years; and as Ibbotson had made a payment of rent under this agreement the condition was satisfied. The agreement, therefore, provided the jury was satisfied as to the payment of rent having been made, became a valid and binding one. The next question then was whether there was a breach of this agreement, and at what time, for the plaintiff would be entitled to receive as damages whatever might be the value of the lease, if sold, at the time of the breach itself. The nature of the defendant's title or his right to make such a contract or lease need not be considered. As to the second issue, the jury might find for the defendant if they saw any waiver in the acts or conduct of the plaintiff; but as the latter had all along, it would seem, sought to obtain his lease, his Honor did not presume that any conclusion of this kind could be arrived at.

The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £1000.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.—*Equity Causes:* Gordon v. Scott and another, for further argument; Checke v. M'Arthur, for further argument; Terry v. Osborne, part heard; Styles v. M'Encroe; Torkington v. Hall; Grovenor v. Williams.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice THERRY.

SENTENCE.

John Frederick Haslam, who, on Monday last, pleaded guilty to informations which charged him with forging a certain bank cheque, and on a second count for obtaining money under false pretences, was sentenced for the first offence to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta gaol for two years, and for the second offence to one year's similar imprisonment, the latter term to commence on the expiration of the first sentence.

CATTLE STEALING.

Edward Reilly was charged with having, at North Richmond, in the month of April last, stolen one calf, the property of one John Ryan.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Holroyd. Mr. Isaacs conducted the case for the Crown.

From the opening statement it appeared that Ryan, the original prosecutor in the case, was a farmer residing at North Richmond. About the month of April he lost a calf, some nine months old, from his run. A few months afterwards, in July, Ryan found the missing calf in a run about a mile and a half from his residence at Richmond, and near the residence of the prisoner. Witness called prisoner's attention to the calf in question, and the latter claimed it as his property, but the other insisted on driving it home, at the same time telling the prisoner that if he thought it was his he might take measures to repossess himself of it; prisoner however never claimed the calf, and as the brand which had been first put on the animal had been altered, the prisoner was charged with having stolen the calf, and subsequently committed for trial.

Ryan was the first witness examined, but his evidence was given in such a wavering uncertain manner, and he contradicted himself so frequently, that his testimony was not at all of a reliable character. He, however, positively swore that the animal in question was his property.

Anthony Rowlan deposed that, in the month of May last, the calf claimed by the former witness was driven home by the prisoner from the bush; in some three months afterwards, in August, prisoner branded the calf ER; when about placing on the brand prisoner was told by his mother-in-law not to do so, as it was not the right calf; the calf was then branded with the letters ER, by which means another brand (J R) was partly obliterated; a piece of the skin was also cut off the neck; witness described the manner in which the original brand, JR, was altered to ER.

Francis Shepton deposed that he gave evidence at Windsor on the examination of the prisoner for the offence for which he was now on trial; saw the calf claimed by Ryan in the police paddock in August last, in Windsor; recognized it as one having every appearance of one he had formerly known as the property of Ryan, and which calf had been branded with the letters JR on the off hip; the calf he saw in Windsor was branded on the same place with the letters ER; Ryan's calf was a bull calf.

John Bent examined: Knew Ryan; saw a calf in the police paddock in Windsor which he identified as the property of John Ryan, and which had been some time missing; could not be mistaken in his identification; the calf was a brindle calf, with white spots on the roots of the ears.

Uriah Shepton deposed, that he lived within half a mile of prisoner, and knew the calf claimed by Ryan; saw it in the police paddock at Windsor; remembered the 15th of July; saw the calf in question on that day in Ryan's paddock; Reilly (the prisoner) was present, and asserted that the calf had been up to a few days past his property, but that he had sold it to John Coleman; the brand he also said was his, and had been put on by him; prisoner's wife was present, who stated in his (prisoner's) hearing that they had brought the calf down the country with them.

Mr. HOLROYD cross-examined the several witnesses, but with the exception of the two first witnesses, Ryan and Rowlan, they sustained all the particular points elicited in their direct examination.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. HOLROYD then addressed the jury for the defence at considerable length, pointing out the contradictory nature of the testimony as given by Ryan and Rowlan, particularly the statement of the latter—that the calf was branded three months subsequent to the second week in May last, which would bring the branding down to the month of August, whilst Ryan deposed to finding the calf branded afresh on the 14th July. The learned counsel called the following witnesses.

Thomas Stamford, farmer, deposed that he saw the calf claimed by the prisoner in the police paddock at Windsor; recognized it as one he had seen about eight months before at Lunsdane's, and subsequently at Norris'; was positive as to his identification of the calf in question.

Thomas Delaney deposed: Lived about a mile from Lunsdane's; in the month of May last, prisoner brought a calf to witness' place, where it remained, near the house, for about a month; at the expiration of that time, prisoner branded the calf with the letters ER; witness occasionally saw the calf after that time: saw a calf at Windsor in August last, which he identified as the one branded ER by prisoner at his place.

Cross-examined by Mr. ISAACS: Could not say where the calf was brought from, when he first saw it; believed it was brought from Lunsdane's; prisoner and Lunsdane are brothers-in-law; assisted along with the witness Rowlan in branding the calf.

Anne Morris and John Coleman corroborated the testimony of the witnesses, which closed the case for the defence.

Mr. ISAACS addressed the jury in support of the charge, after which his HONOR summed up, and the Jury returned to consider their verdict. After an absence of an hour and a quarter the Jury returned into Court, when the foreman, to the usual question, replied, that they had not agreed, and it was his opinion that they would not. Several other Jurors expressed a similar opinion, and his Honor, with the acquiescence of the counsel for the Crown, discharged them.

The prisoner was admitted to bail, and left the Court with his friends.

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.

John Read *alias* M'Intosh, and Samuel Tamlin, were severally charged with the commission of the above offence. The prisoners were very old men, the last named particularly, who throughout the day slept, or pretended to sleep, on the floor of the dock; when called upon to plead to the charge, Tamlin, the elder prisoner, had to be partially supported on the stand, but he resolutely closed his ears and feigned ignorance of the proceedings taking place with regard to him. Mr. Galbraith, the medical dispenser of the prison, was called and questioned as to the prisoners capacity for understanding the proceedings, and that gentleman unhesitatingly declared that he (the prisoner) was perfectly able to hear and comprehend what was taking place. From the evidence it appeared that at the time of the commission of the alleged offence the accused were inmates of the watch-house in George-street, where a fellow-lodger detected them in the act, and at once reported the horrible occurrence to the constable on duty, who from what he saw was able to corroborate the first witness's statement.

The prisoners, who were undefended, were found guilty, and sentenced, the former, M'Intosh or Read, to one year's imprisonment with hard labour in Parramatta gaol, and the latter, Tamlin, to a like punishment in Darlinghurst.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock, till ten tomorrow (this day), when two Courts will be opened.

## INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Ibbott B. Martin, a special meeting was held, at which was proved a claim of £61 7s. 9d.

In the estate of Abraham Cohen, an adjourned certificate meeting. The insolvent underwent further examination in support of the caveat against his certificate, and cross-examined in reply. The meeting then adjourned until Monday, to hear argument of counsel in support of and against the application.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 9.—Thomas M'Kall, third, half-past 10. George L. Wilson and Co., adjourned certificate, 11. *At Maitland*, David Falconer, second, 11.

Friday, 10.—James Clarke, adjourned single, half-past 10. Rachel Douglass, adjourned single, 12.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling and Mr. Robey.

Ten drunkards were fined 20s. each, with the option of a day's sojourn at Darlinghurst gaol.

Jeremiah Daley, found guilty of obscene conduct while under the influence of liquor, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six weeks; and Thomas Larkins, convicted of having, while under the excitement of intoxication, made use of obscene language in Castlereagh-street, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

John Murray and Thomas Thornton were brought forward charged with having assaulted, with intent to rob, one James Levens. Constable Rennie deposed, that between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning he was on duty in Clarence-street, and saw three men walking ahead of him toward St. Phillip's Church; presently he saw two of them knock down the third, who raised a cry of "Murder! Police!" and so on; he instantly ran towards the spot, and as he neared it, he was observed by the two men who ran off, at first together and afterwards in different directions; he passed the man whom he saw assaulted and apprehended the prisoner Murray, of whom he had not lost sight from the moment of the assault; Murray said his name was Jones, that he belonged to the William Denny steamer, and denied that he had assaulted any one; presently the other prisoner, Thornton, was brought up to the spot, in custody, by Sergeant Rooney; the two denied having seen either the prosecutor or each other until they were that minute brought together. Sergeant Rooney deposed, that about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning he heard a cry of "Murder," and "Police," on Church-hill, and he ran towards St. Philip's Church; he met the prisoner Thornton running away from the spot, and stopped him; he said there was a row among some sailors on the hill, and urged witness to proceed quickly and he would catch them; he took Thornton into custody, and on meeting Rennie found him with a prisoner in his custody, as one of two men who had attempted to commit a highway robbery. James Levens, seaman, deposed that on Monday night he went to the play, and when returning home he was overtaken by the two prisoners, who accosted him by enquiring the way to Campbell's Wharf, and as he was proceeding in that direction he said he would show them; they knocked at several public-houses on the way without gaining admittance; at length, he was suddenly seized by Murray, who held some kind of cloth over his mouth,—Thornton took him by the legs, and between the two he was thrown down; at the commencement of the attack Thornton said to Murray "Pitch into him, Jack;" a struggle took place, he contrived to clear his mouth from the cloth held over it and shouted "Murder! Police!" as loud as he was able, when by one or other he was taken and nearly choked by his neckcloth; presently they both ran away, followed quickly by constable Rennie; he afterwards saw both prisoners in custody of the police, and was not positive as to their identity, but now, after having heard them speak, was quite certain on the subject; he could not be mistaken. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

James Burns was summarily convicted of stealing a writing-desk, of the value of 40s., from the residence of William Spain, Glenmore Roads. The prisoner was seen on the premises, and, being unknown, was followed, and the property in question was found in his possession; a few minutes previously it was seen in its usual place. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calendar months.

John O'Brien, alias Smith, alias M'Intyre, was brought before the bench by Inspector Singleton charged, on the authority of a warrant from the Melbourne bench, with having, in the year 1852, committed several acts of highway robbery with firearms, on the road from Melbourne to Mount Alexander. Prisoner said nothing to the charge. Remanded to Melbourne.

James Martin appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Jane Brian, widow, which alleged that on the 17th September, he distrained upon her goods for the amount of £3 6s. due for rent, and did not, either then or afterwards, give her, as the owner of the goods and chattels levied upon, an inventory thereof; nor has she since had either the goods or an account of what has become of them. She was from home, it appeared, at the time of the levy, and on her return found her place empty. The Bench found defendant guilty, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of £10, one-half of which to be appropriated to the complainant, with 24s. 6d. costs, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month.

John Hogan, a seller of vegetables from a cart in George-street, on Saturday night, pleaded guilty to two informations under the Weights and Measures' Act:—The first, for having in his possession and use an unstamped half-peck measure; and second, that said half-peck was a quart deficient of the pretended capacity. For the first offence he was fined 5s., and for the second 30s.

David Croly was fined 10s., for having in his possession a false weighing machine, and 5s. for having two unstamped weights.

Hugh Murphy was fined 40s. and costs, for a breach of the Police Act, by obstructing the carriage way of Stanley-street, by placing building materials thereupon, without a board for the protection of passengers.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

John Lynman and Susan Smith were convicted of drunkenness; the former was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for 24 hours, the latter discharged, it being her first appearance.

Joseph Faucett, convicted of absence from his ship (the Christopher George) without leave, was sent to gaol for 14 days.

Thomas Jones, charged with stealing money from the till of John Joseph Ralph, remanded from Monday to this day, and admitted to bail on his own recognizance, did not surrender himself, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

David Forman, master of the Sea King, convicted of neglecting to exhibit a constant bright light at the mast head, was fined 20s.

## HUNTER RIVER NEWS.

(*From Tuesday's Maitland Mercury.*)

THE NORTHERN ESCORT.—This escort arrived in Maitland on Sunday last, from the Rocky River, bringing with it about 2400 ozs. of gold, and started for Sydney yesterday morning. The amount of gold brought down is not so great as perhaps would be expected, in consequence, we are told, of the diggers and others not being aware of the new arrangements which have been made, and having sent their gold to Armidale to be in time as they thought for the escort. The shortness of the time between the escort's arrival at the Rocky, and departure, did not allow of their sending to Armidale for the gold, and the consequence is it still remains there. The next trip will no doubt find things in better train.

MAITLAND GOLD PURCHASES.—During the week, besides the receipts by the escort, the following quantities of gold have also come to hand. Messrs. Dickson and Co. 100 ozs. of Rocky River gold, at £3 11s. 6d. per oz., and 11 ozs. of Méroo gold, at £3 13s. per oz.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday and Sunday night we had some more rain, and some thunder-showers on Sunday evening, but, except during part of Saturday night, the rain was light in Maitland. The thunder-storms of Sunday evening appeared to be much heavier to the south than they were here.

THE ROCKY RIVER.—We regret to have to report the following disgraceful case of stabbing. The information is contained in a letter received by Messrs. D. Cohen and Co. of Maitland. Extract from a letter dated Rocky River, September 27th, 1856:—"There is a sad stabbing case just perpetrated at Scholes's. A Yankee got a slap for 'jawing,' and he deliberately went to the butcher's, not far from Scholes's, took up a butcher's knife, and returned to the inn, and stabbed a man named Daniel Tynon, from Port Maitland, twice—once in the back, just under the shoulder-blade, the second stab half severed the arm." Our correspondent informs us that he succeeded in stopping the bleeding until the arrival of a surgeon, and that the man Tynon is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

## TASMANIA.

We have papers to the 1st instant from Launceston, and to the 29th ultimo from Hobart Town.

The elections for the Lower House having terminated, the members are beginning to ask themselves the question "who shall be the Speaker?" On this subject the *Colonial Times* remarks:—No man need covet such an office. Indeed, it is more than questionable whether if a man do covet it he is not for that very reason unfitted for it. It is one of most grave responsibilities; and the correct discharge of its duties is compatible only with the possession of peculiar aptitudes. It is not often that we meet with such men as Richard Dry the merest mention of the subject of the Speakership recals his memory so forcibly as to again evoke the expression of a regret which all Tasmanians share, that he is not in his place in the House. Apart from all other considerations, he was a model Speaker. It was said of him by competent authority, that he would not have disgraced the British House of Commons: but he is not here; and who, then, shall be Speaker? We have said that no man need covet the office. Much, very much, of the efficiency of the House depends upon the behaviour of the Speaker. Technically speaking, he should represent the House. He ought to be a man of sound calm judgment, firmness, the utmost impartiality, and thoroughly self-disciplined. If the office is to be filled with advantage to the House, credit to the country, or satisfaction to himself, he should possess the confidence of all parties in the House, and be respected out of it. The extreme freedom of speech, the keen and acrimonious contests of party or political warfare, make the duties of the Speaker sufficiently onerous. The position of the Speaker is sometimes trying, often difficult. Upon him, in no small degree, depends the tone and temper, and even much of the usefulness of the House. It is incumbent, therefore, in the members to weigh with strictest impartiality the claims and character of the men to be brought forward, and decide, not according to private predilections, or party feeling, but for the best. If ever such caution were necessary, it is needful now, when the colony is about to enter on a hitherto untried course.

The *Daily News*, alluding to the same topic, says:—The Speakership, the only office in the direct nomination of the Assembly, will be contested. Captain Fenton is canvassing for the place he held in the late Council, and it is said that he will carry with him the votes of the Champ party. Mr. Nutt is also a candidate. He was chairman of committees in the defunct legislature, and was at one time brought forward to oppose Mr. Dry. He will be supported in all likelihood, by Mr. Chapman and his friends. We have heard other candidates spoken of, but not from sources which warrant us at present in mentioning any more names.

Sir Henry Young, (says the *Cornwall Chronicle*), in the fulfilment of a conditional promise that he would become a periodical denizen amongst us, with a good faith which went so far as to dispense with the condition of his promise, is now, with his interesting young family, at Government House, Launceston. It was, provided he had adequate domestic accommodation, that his Excellency promised to stay among us;—the accommodation has not been supplied, but he is here. We are persuaded that the community will appreciate Sir Henry's feelings in the matter, and dispose it to exact from the Legislature a provision to render the vice-regal presence here not a penance on one side, whilst it affords pleasure on the other. The interests of the northern capital will never be properly recognised and furthered until it is made attractive as a residence for the head of the Executive at least during a portion of every year; and no one can have seen or read anything of the tone of society where it has, and where it has not, the benefit of a refining element operating with the force which is derived from recognized station, and not acknowledge that Launceston may gain in a higher than any material sense by being periodically and protractedly the residence of the Governor. That this has been instinctively owned we are glad to find from the crowds of visitors at Government House; but it would be wrong to overlook in noting that circumstance, that between the high estimation of the private worth of Sir Henry and Lady Young, there have been no interposing circumstances of keen political or personal feeling.

In noticing Mr. Martin's bill "to declare and define the privileges of Parliament," the *Launceston Examiner* observes:—A more monstrous enactment was never contemplated. Swindling members are covered with impunity; misrepresenting the proceedings, or any offence not enumerated, may be punished by two years' imprisonment and a fine of £1000; houses may be broken open; and, to crown all, *habeas corpus* is taken away! Happy New South Wales, in having such an Attorney-General,—or as he has been styled "the Minister of Public Vengeance." Twelve months ago we are told that the Tasmanian Council had not power to enforce the attendance of witnesses without first passing an act specially conferring upon themselves the authority: it was not safe, it was said, to entrust men with undefined privileges. How would the advocates of "defined privileges" like such a measure?

Sir Henry Young, at the dinner of the Odd Fellows, at Launceston, intimated that various important measures of legal reform will be submitted to the consideration of the Parliament of Tasmania. These relate to the easy transfer and ownership of land by the simplification of the process of conveyancing, registration of deeds, and so forth.

FINGAL GOLD.—Mr. Morris, who recently formed one of Mr. Wiseman's party, returned to Launceston on the 29th ultimo, bringing a handkerchief full of auriferous earth, which was washed at Mr. J. W. Simmons' establishment, and nine grains weight of gold obtained. The same person also brought down a nugget from Fingal weighing over a pennyweight.

AN ESCAPED FORGER FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The *Hobart Town Courier* says, a person travelling as H. Abraham, Dowd, or Henry (if he has not assumed another alias), has escaped from Philadelphia, United States of America, after having committed a forgery in that city. The police no doubt are on the look out for the individual, who it is suspected will arrive by the City of Hobart in Tasmania, as information has been forwarded to the chiefs of departments in the Australian colonies, the authorities in Philadelphia having reason to believe that he has taken passage to one of these colonies.

EMEUTE AT PORT ARTHUR.—On Friday last, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, a rush was made by eight or nine of the penal servitude men upon the constables who were stationed to guard them. The constables fired, but without inflicting any injury upon the men. I was immediately on the spot, and we fortunately succeeded in capturing six of them. Two of them, however, named Patfield and Morgan got clear away. Patfield is a very dangerous fellow. They were chased from Eagle Hawk Neck, and it appears made their way to the sheep runs near the Coal Mines. We never heard or saw them afterwards till last evening (24th) when they were taken at the sheep farm. Of what use the military are which are stationed here I know not. On this occasion they took no part further than coming out of the guard room to witness the fun. I am afraid we shall have warm work here during the ensuing summer. They have begun early. We are now getting rid of all the men who received only short sentences, and they are being replaced by men whose period of punishment is more extended. There is no hope held out to any of these fellows; and I have heard some of them declare that they would rather be shot in compassing their escape than remain here. Dido and Flaherty are going on very steady at present. There cannot be a question, however, as to the necessity of at once placing a guard of military over these men.—*Hobart Town Mercury.*

## MANILA.

(*From the China Mail.*)

A NEW era seems to be dawning on the foreign commerce of Manila, in the opening of new ports, from which the British Government at least anticipates important results, since it has recently appointed consuls at two of them. Heretofore foreign trade at the Philippines, as at Japan, has been restricted to one place, and except in special instances, a good deal of the same jealousy has prevailed against giving foreigners access to the interior. But more enlarged views have of late been manifested, and the British Government means to give the new policy a fair trial, by sanctioning the recommendations of the British Consul to appoint two vice-consuls, the one at Iloilo, the other at Sual in Pangasinan. The population of the latter province is nearly a million and a half, that of the northern one is about eight hundred thousand. Both northern and southern divisions contain valuable products, capable of being greatly augmented, and which now reach Manila through various agencies, subject to great expenses; and in the opposite monsoon the communication is cut off.

It will be seen by the subjoined consular notification, that M. de Bosch, a Spanish merchant, has been appointed British vice-consul at Sual, as announced in the *Hongkong Gazette* some weeks ago. This was done upon the recommendation of the consul, to the entire satisfaction of the Spanish authorities and of the British merchants, to which last Mr. Farren left the selection of a vice-consul for Iloilo. We understand Mr. Lowry, of Ker and Co.'s house, has been fixed upon:—

The British Consul informs the British merchants that the Right Honorable the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been pleased to approve, and in terms of special satisfaction, of his nomination to be British Vice-Consul at the Port of Sual in Pangasinan of Sr. D. Jose de Bosch of Manila, who took a very active and intelligent part in the question of opening new ports in these possessions to foreign commerce; that her Majesty's Government has assigned to the Vice-Consulate of Sual an annual salary of £400 and the right to trade; and that his Excellency the Captain-General has been pleased to approve of the nomination of Mr. Bosch, and officially to express his Excellency's particular satisfaction on personal estimation at the appointment having been conferred on that gentleman.

The British Consul, on submitting to her Majesty's Secretary of State that it would be desirable to confer the right to trade on the British Vice-Consul at Sual, had for his object that the British and foreign commerce of Manila might by that means be able promptly to acquire practical information regarding the commercial resources of the provinces geographically connected with the port of Sual, without the delay, expense, and difficulty of forming there private agencies or establishments for that purpose, before the results could be calculated; and thus that this attribute of the Vice-Consulate would co-operate in the most efficient manner with the enlightened views of his Excellency the Captain-General and Government of her Catholic Majesty, for enlarging, by means of new ports to foreign trade and more direct and intimate commercial relations with consumers and producers in the provinces, the commercial and agricultural prosperity of these possessions.

Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Sual is fully impressed with this public commercial object of his appointment, and by a desire to carry it into effect in the manner most serviceable to the British and foreign houses at Manila.

J. W. FARREN.

British Consulate. [Manila.]

## CHINA: ITS RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

THE following remarks (says the *China Mail*) are called forth by an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. From certain peculiarities in the writer's style, it was at first assumed that the author of the article must be Colonel Chesney. We have since been informed, however, that it is the production of a barrister resident in London, a Mr. Joseph Beaumont. The reviewer takes for his text Sir John Davis's last work on the "Relations of England with China."

The chief object of the writer is to induce the British Government to make the termination of the period mentioned in the French and American Treaties an occasion for reviewing and resettling the relations of England with China. But, as we have repeatedly had occasion to remark, the provisions relied on do not authorise any such extensive changes as he, in common with others, contemplates;* and were it otherwise, of the three grounds he assumes for his argument,—the first, that of the emigration of Chinese to the eastward, has very little bearing on the question, and would be considered as totally irrelevant by any Chinese statesman appointed to arrange the new treaty, to whom the idea of appointing Chinese consuls in the dominions of other powers would seem very absurd. The writer's second ground is, the provision already referred to, about revising the treaties, for which he urges the necessity of making timely preparation. But were the provisions as clear and general as as it is assumed to be, it is, and has for some time been, a matter of doubt whether a deliberate mission will be practicable at the time stated in the treaties, or whether there will be a stable government then in China with whom to form a new treaty. The third circumstance considered affecting foreign relations, is the insurrection; but no foreign nation seems likely to interfere with that until the agency of an ambassador will be comparatively useless.

Sir John Davis's book only serves his reviewer now and then to point his own arguments in favour of extending trade and treaty relations with the Chinese, all of which is nearly demolished by the statement he afterwards makes of the disastrous effect of the war with England upon the revenue and power of Government. But the article abounds in contradictions and non-sequiturs. At one time the weakness of the government is proved by the contempt of the people in the maritime provinces for its officers and troops, and its poverty by the illegal and coercive expedients of replenishing its coffers by the sale of offices, and confiscating the wealth of men like Kishen; and at the same time such a government is expected to be strong enough to uphold the stipulations of a treaty; and, if we are to believe the reviewer, it ought moreover to protect foreigners when they transgress it. For even Colonel Chesney's party was breaking the treaty when he went to Fuhshan; and if he had heard of the treatment then received, whilst quietly drinking his cup of coffee on the Euphrates, he would probably have ejaculated, "Then let them keep within their limits next time." The article tells us about abortive attempts to obtain amends for that and other grievances, but we do not see wherein the government came short of doing what it could on that occasion; and the reviewer has just before more than proved that it had and has no power over its populace whenever they please to rise and offer a combined resistance. Governments cannot make treaties preventive of popular violence in any part of the world; and other governments are not always so ready to pay damages done to foreigners and their properties by a mob as the Chinese authorities at Canton were in May, 1841.

A leading aim of the article is, to propose some way which will get the Chinese to buy more longcloths and iron—some plan to induce them to take more English manufactures. Here, too, the writer contradicts himself. He shows that the population is on the verge of full production, and that the people feed, clothe, and house themselves by their own labour; and then he wonders that they have not got into the way of taking more produce from other countries, and are not developing a rapidly increasing trade. It is a mistake sometimes made by writers treating of the population and capabilities of the further Asiatic nations, especially by two peamen of no great knowledge or depth, who have talked largely but vaguely; namely, R. M. Martin and Aaron H. Palmer, and the reviewer rather falls into the same strain,—to consider a population of fifty millions, or of a hundred millions, or any other number of millions, supposed to exist in the kingdoms in this part of the world, not only as so many human beings, but also as so many customers, who will soon want the manufactures of Manchester and Lowell; and the great wonder to them is, how they have managed to get on so many years without them; just as some wonder how Pericles enjoyed life without the *Times*, or how Apicius lived without his congou.

These writers never reflect upon the possible and probable facts of the case, the difference of tastes, the seclusive policy of the governments, and the ignorance of the people, of these China-Indian empires, as arguing a different state of things. No one expects the Esquimaux, or the Papuans, to become customers for European fabrics, although the use of these fabrics would undoubtedly make them happier and better; for it involves a high degree of thrift and industry to be rich enough to buy them, as the Hawaiians now do; and the Asiatic nations of China, Japan, Siam, and Annam, are so much in the same position, that they now supply their own wants. Commerce arises out of mutual wants, and nearly all that Chinese and foreigners really want of each other is now on the one hand opium, and on the other tea and raw silk. All the reviewer's investigations would show him, we suspect, that until the Chinese become better acquainted with foreign wares, and are educated to feel the want and see the advantages of machines, manufactures, and railroads, their trade is not likely to increase as he thinks it ought. Besides, he here again vitiates his own expectations when he shows the disastrous effects of opium on the trade, morals, and wealth of China. If the Chinese be so near the limit of production as he describes, and are determined to have opium, where can they find means to buy longcloths too?

In treating of China, the reviewer, like a great many others, loses sight of the fact that she is a pagan country, and that the mendacity of which he accuses her rulers and people is a consequence of that paganism. If a man knows nothing of a Being of Truth and Power whose eye searches his heart's inmost acts, and whose infinite power he cannot escape—if he knows nothing of his Maker, what is to induce him to speak the truth? and truth is at the bottom of all human excellence and progress. Without Christianity there is no hope of any people becoming a truth-speaking people. To say that millions in western lands speak the truth who have no personal religion, is nothing to the point, for they pay the deference of integrity to society, knowing that they would lose their honour if they forfeited their word, and society is there based on religious fear and truth drawn from the Scriptures. But in China, society is based upon no stable principles, none which rise higher than expediency, none which have any clear reference to the accountability of man to his Maker. Consequently, no one trusts his neighbour any further than is absolutely necessary, and what is true of the individual is true of the village he dwells in, the society he moves in, and most of all, of the Government he is under; for in China, as elsewhere, the Government is not the truest exhibition of the best morality of the people.

The reviewer's recommendations to establish new treaties more advantageous than the old, to visit new ports more remunerative than the present, and to open direct diplomatic intercourse with Peking, and thus in all possible ways to enlarge trade (for such is the end of his reasoning), are all very well, if he did not so nullify their force by arguing that the want of veracity in the Chinese had been the source of previous failure. As for supplying the people with raw cotton and wool from India and Australia, and giving them "the merits of our cotton manufactures," we think every merchant now engaged in doing so, could tell him that the Chinese raise and weave most of their own cotton fabrics, and have little knowledge of working in wool, and that they are now supplied with cotton goods as much as they desire. Perhaps the proportion of cotton raised in China to that imported is as many thousands to a single one; and it has been observed that even between Whampoa and Macao, where it might be supposed foreign fabrics would find their way at a cheap rate, scores of villages rise their own cotton and weave their own clothes.

The difficulty of right judging of the position and prospects of such a people as the Chinese while living in the light and knowledge of a Christian community like England, is very great; and he who, like the writer of this article, undertakes to predict their future progress and influence in power and knowledge without constant reference to their heathenism, will mislead both himself and his readers.

A treaty with the Chinese is desirable, nevertheless, because it affords an index of the present position of the contracting parties, and a good starting point for future advances; it also serves to guide the conduct of individuals in their acts so far as it reaches the case. But with whom can a lasting treaty be made, and will it be possible just now? We think not, and that at present there are reasons for delaying the agitation of the question until the government of the country becomes settled.

One reason is, that the Treaties intimated that the alterations to be made in them are "inconsiderable modifications relating to commerce and navigation," and the new demands are likely to be much more important than these, and in the opinion of Chinese statesmen may be regarded as incompatible with their policy. In return for the privilege of living at Peking, they might stipulate that foreign ministers should maintain the present dynasty on its throne, which none of them, we should hope, would consider desirable or possible. Another reason for delay is, that neither of the Treaty Powers are prepared for the alternative of a refusal to modify their present treaties on the part of the Chinese, and it is not obligatory on them. What demands were made by Sir John Bowring and Mr. M'Lane at the Pei-ho in November, 1854, we do not know, but it is well understood that they got nothing, and were treated rather superciliously. Is it likely that a second attempt will be better received, if the Chinese high officers are not afraid of a war? and are the plenipotentiaries prepared to enforce their demands? The probability is, that the Court of Peking will strongly resist the proposition for foreign ministers to live at the capital.

As to the desirableness of foreign ministers going to Peking to reside, it is not a point we take for granted; and the experience of residents and ministers at Ava, Kathmandu, and other Asiatic capitals, is against it. Asiatic rulers are not able to treat foreign agents as they require or expect to be treated; for they regard them more as spies on their own conduct than as mere exponents of the wishes of a friendly power. They are always either jealous or afraid of them, for they imagine it infringes their own supremacy to allow them. And what would the Minister of her Majesty, for instance, be able to do with the questions and cases brought before him, of piracy and smuggling growing out of the opium-trade, and the ill conduct of Chinese and foreigners? A weak government, like the court of Peking, with its notions of responsibility, would look to him to right all such matters, just as the government of Canton used to put the same burden on the President of the East India Company. The evils would soon either render the envoy's residence insufferable, as it did M. de Lange's who was left at Peking as agent for the Russian government, and was forced to leave from sheer discomfort; or else they would embroil the two nations, as has been the case in Burmah and in different states of India. When the Chinese are prepared to send their ministers to St. James's or Washington, an arrangement based on mutual confidence would be beneficial; and that may come in time.

Notwithstanding these strictures, we are in many respects pleased with the review,—for its kindly spirit, its attempt to deal fairly on some points, and its statements regarding the effects and evils of the opium traffic; and we only wish the writer had been more familiarly acquainted with his subject. He complains of the paucity of works upon "the philosophy of the state of China," which seems owing quite as much to his not having read or not knowing what has been written, as to the actual scarcity of books. He himself has overlooked the patent cause of Chinese duplicity, in not showing that it is owing to their ignorance of the standard and Author of truth, and that all their regard for it springs from expediency. Until juster principles obtain among them, no student of human nature could reasonably expect their practice to rise higher than this test. We now know enough of the Chinese and their polity to guide a Commissioner in his attempts to frame a new treaty, if he came to the task having an average acquaintance of their social, moral, and political habits and institutions; the trouble would be more to carry out its stipulations through the devious paths of interest, and the irritations and reckless cupidity of the various persons who are brought together. Treaties, like laws, are not of much use unless upheld and enforced by power and equity; and the absence of both these encourages aggression by the lawless and needy—as for example the reckless conduct of the Portuguese lorchas on the coast. Good men in any country need few laws to govern their conduct.

The subject is one of great difficulty in all its bearings, and the solution of some of the

## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday evening.

A SALE of town and suburban lots of land at Coogee was held, this day, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street. The attendance was pretty good, and the bidding very spirited for the suburban lots. The following was the result of the sale. (Town Lots): 2 roods 10 perches, Thomas Cronin, £12; 2 roods 10 perches, W. R. Piddington, £19; 2 roods 10 perches, ditto, £24; 2 roods 10 perches, ditto, £19; 2 roods, E. H. Herring, £14; 2 roods, ditto, £7 10s.; 2 roods, ditto, £7 10s.; 2 roods, ditto, £8; 2 roods, J. Hart, £8; 2 roods, ditto, £9 10s.; 2 roods, B. S. Haigh, £10; 2 roods, ditto, £16; 2 roods, ditto, £14; 2 roods, E. H. Herring, £13; 2 roods, ditto £20; 2 roods, J. Hart, £16; 2 roods, C. F. Wilson, £12; 2 roods, ditto, £13; 2 roods, C. Simmons, £11; 2 roods, ditto, £12; 2 roods, J. Hart, £10; 2 roods, A. R. Jones, £12; 2 roods, ditto, £11; 2 roods, S. Hebblewhite, £13. (Suburban Lots): 2 acres 3 roods 35 perches, John Alexander, £166; 3 acres 3 roods 11 perches, W. R. Piddington, £180; 3 acres 2 roods 3 perches, S. Hebblewhite, £199; 2 acres 1 rood 9 perches, George King, £90; 2 acres 3 roods 10 perches, J. Hart, £78; 4 acres 3 roods 37 perches, W. R. Piddington, £170; 4 acres 22 perches, W. R. Piddington, £146. Lots 1, 6, 28 and 29, were withdrawn. Total sale, £1346 10s.

The following quantities of wheat and flour arrived to-day. By the Pirate, from Launceston, 1960 bags flour. By the Sarah, from Talcahuano, 2305 bags wheat. By the Gil Blas, from Port Nicholson, 1000 bushels wheat. Total—2305 bags 1000 bushels wheat, 1960 bags flour.

Messrs. Frith and Payten sold at their rooms a large parcel of groceries, consisting of sugar, rice, &c. A large parcel of damaged sugar realised a fair price. No. 1 Cossipore, brought £51 2s. 6d. per ton; No. 2, £46 to £46 10s. per ton. Patna rice, 25s. 9d. to 26s. per bag. Split peas, 7s. 6d. per bushel. East India arrowroot, 7½d per lb. Dried apples, 6d. and 6½d: per lb. Teas—chests and half-chests—were sold at good rates.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld had a sale of Hobart Town cut timber. The prices realized were as follows:—Quartering, 4 x 3, 21s. per hundred, running measure; joist, 5½ x 2½, at 20s. per hundred, superficial; ditto, 6 x 2½, at 19s. 3d. ditto; 6 x 3 and 8 x 2½, at 18s. 6d. ditto; 8 x 4 and 9 x 4, at 16s. 3d. ditto; 8 x 6 and 9 x 7, at 15s.; battens, three to the foot, 16s. 3d. per hundred feet; five-feet palings, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per 100; shingles, ten bundles to 1000, 19s. 6d. per 1000. The same firm offered Brown's River potatoes, which were withdrawn at £4 10s. The stationery sale realised fair prices.

From Tasmania we have advices to the 1st instant. The Hobart Town *Mercury*, in its commercial article of 29th ultimo, reports as follows:—

Business still continues in a state of great depression. The few transactions which have taken place have been of an unimportant character. The news which has reached the colony from England of the decline in the price of wool and oil has had a dispiriting effect. Our quotations for oil—sperm £92, black £72 per ton—is not likely, however, to be affected by it, there being no glut in the market.

The flour and grain market still maintains the figure we last quoted; although it is characterised by uncertainty and shyness. The wheat per Southern Cross has been stored in bulk in anticipation of higher prices. Those who have the best right to judge, however, do not place any faith in a probable advance—the general impression being that wheat and flour must go down.

Potatoes also have declined in spite of large exports. We have been compelled to alter our figure, which it is not improbable will have to give way to a still lower quotation.

Firewood and coals have also been slightly altered, having declined in price.

The same remark to a great extent applies to timber. Notwithstanding the large quantities exported during the week this article is still languishing. The exports have been 135,400 feet of timber, 89,000 shingles, 165,000 laths, and 139,074 palings.

The determination of the Municipal Council to enforce their regulations for the sale of timber by measurement only after the 31st proximo, has been met with unqualified approbation by our timber merchants; and we doubt not will have a wholesome effect upon future purchases in the other colonies. The lax system which has obtained in transactions in timber has been equally unsatisfactory to all parties; it having become in fact not so much a matter of price as of quantity. This uncertainty will now be obviated, and a healthy confidence substituted, in which buyer and seller will equally participate.

Several lots of cattle have been offered during the week by Mr. Gideon and Messrs. Brent and Westbrook, and met with ready purchasers at the current averages.

Messrs. Brent and Westbrook have also sold this week the celebrated horse Black Champion, to Mr. Picken, of the Royal Oak, Cross Marsh, for £150. Mr. Speed, the former proprietor, paid £300 for him.

By the latest advices from the United States, the tone of feeling seems to be decidedly pacific, and such as, according to the *New York Herald* of 22nd June, tend "to confirm the impression entertained in America, that war between the two countries is almost an impossibility." The same journal farther remarks:—"The removal of certain little difficulties would give a wonderful impetus to speculation in the stock market. It is now kept in check by apprehension of something—no one can tell what—but the public require some guarantee that actual hostilities will not take place and involve them in serious losses."

The money market (says the *Herald*,) has not been for years so well supplied with capital as at this moment. The banks are gradually extending their loans, in the absence of any demand of consequence from the commercial classes. The supply of specie on hand is at this moment larger than ever before known, and its accumulation is becoming a great burthen upon the banks. They have in hand just about twice as much as is required or wanted. It is beyond about 10 millions, a dead weight, and the banks are compelled to extend their loans to make up for so much unproductive means. This plethora of money must gradually bring down the rate of interest. Our rates must correspond more nearly with those of Europe. The enormous addition to the metallic currency must change the value of money in all parts of the world, and equalize it with countries intimately connected in their commercial relations.

The *Commercial Gazette* of 20th August thus notices the proceedings and practical advantages which have been secured to the island by the working of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture:—

The Chamber of Agriculture is destined to act an important part in the affairs of this colony. It daily gains in importance, as questions the most seriously affecting the future prospects of the island are discussed at each of its sittings.

All are aware, and it would be almost useless to repeat, that the prosperity of Mauritius is inseparably connected with the prosperity of its agriculture. When our produce obtains a satisfactory sale in the European markets, when a rise of even 6d. per cwt. in prices is announced, renewed activity in all the branches of our trade and industry is the result. The principal of these extends its ramifications in every direction, giving an impetus to all the others which group themselves around it.

There is something admirable, if not marvellous, in the resources of this small island. When we bear in mind the trials of every description through which it has passed, when we review the obstacles against which it has had constantly to contend, the difficulties it has had to surmount within the space of the last few months, and then reflect that we are at this moment in presence of a magnificent crop, that public credit and confidence are solidly re-established, and that an abundant capital is in circulation in local commerce—we may well inquire whether there is not something approaching to sacrilege in continually disturbing the onward progress of our indefatigable planters. On these grounds it is that we deem it important to watch with the deepest interest the various discussions of the Chamber of Agriculture, which represents the mass of our planters, or, in other words, the sole material wealth of Mauritius.

Without seeking to establish a parallel that might awaken certain governmental jealousies, when we compare our Legislative Council (saving a few rays of independence, as soon extinguished as they present themselves) with the Chamber of Agriculture, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that this last-named assembly, by the real advantages it holds out, should predominate over the former. In effect, ordinances very often disastrous to the community are presented to the Council: notwithstanding the opposition of the inofficial members, should there be one or two who go over to "the enemy's camp," the law is passed by the majority and speedily put into execution. The Chamber of Agriculture may oppose an obstacle to this facility of promulgating laws that are opposed to the interests of the colony. No sooner is it made aware of the proposed measure, than it occupies itself with the question involved, discusses and elaborates it in committee, places in evidence all the danger it presents, and addresses observations to the Council, which are attentively listened to, because they are just and reasonable, and regarded as a general protestation; the official members do not venture to insist; the inofficial members are enlightened, and vote with *connaissance de cause*, a result which has hitherto been of some difficulty to certain of their number.

The Chamber of Agriculture is directed by some of the most intelligent men of the colony; it counts amongst its members, planters, barristers, merchants, all of whom place at its disposal the learning and the experience they have acquired in their different professions. With elements of success so diversified, and at the same time so well combined to secure the best results, assuredly the decisions of this body should be looked upon as important; and we may express a hope that it will ere long be the most useful public institution we possess. Every question discussed by the chamber is of serious importance to the island; and, the confidence of the public daily increasing in the wisdom of its decisions, the public sanction must naturally be given to them.

## ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Quarters ended 30th September, 1855 and 1856, respectively, showing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.

| HEAD OF REVENUE. | | Quarter ended 30th September, 1855. £ s. d. | Quarter ended 30th September, 1856. £ s. d. | Decrease. £ s. d. | Increase. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS' DUTIES ON— | | | | | |
| Spirits imported | 1855, 3rd Quarter, 159,339 gals. 1856, ditto, 200,789 gals. | 60,007 10 4 | 82,628 16 4 | | 22,621 6 0 |
| Tobacco imported | | 10,096 8 9 | 10,384 6 6 | 5,712 2 3 | |
| Ale and beer | | 1,391 18 3 | 2,335 14 2 | | 943 15 11 |
| Wine | | 7,315 11 0 | 6,737 15 0 | 577 16 0 | |
| Sugar and molasses | | 7,287 1 4 | 13,672 0 3 | | 6,384 18 11 |
| Tea | | 4,354 12 4 | 7,094 1 0 | | 2,748 8 8 |
| Coffee and chicory | | 746 1 8 | 817 6 2 | | 72 4 6 |
| Currants, raisins, and other dried fruits | | 311 3 2 | 0 11 4 | 310 11 10 | |
| All other articles | | 86 15 9 | | 86 15 9 | |
| | | 97,587 2 7 | 123,670 10 9 | 6,687 5 10 | 32,770 14 0 |
| Duty on spirits distilled in the colony | 1855, 3rd Quarter, 37,072 gals. 1856, ditto, 38,994 gals. | 10,913 16 9 | 10,906 8 2 | 12 8 7 | |
| Gold licenses, royalty, &c. | | 5,899 18 7 | 7,110 5 5 | | 1,213 16 10 |
| For the conveyance of gold, specie, and bank notes by escort | | 833 8 11 | 969 8 2 | | 135 19 3 |
| Mint receipts | | 1,180 12 8 | 2,285 18 9 | | 1,105 6 1 |
| Railway tolls | | | 3,446 19 4 | | 3,446 19 4 |
| LAND SALES— | | | | | |
| Proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments | | 73,644 4 3 | 55,554 12 8 | 17,990 11 7 | |
| Amount deposited for the purchase of land, under the Land and Immigration Regulations | | 1,971 0 0 | | 1,971 0 0 | |
| RENTS— | | | | | |
| Licenses and leases to occupy Crown Lands | | 35,180 18 0 | 41,735 12 4 | | 6,554 14 4 |
| Quit rents | | 65 2 10 | 106 2 10 | | 41 0 0 |
| Redemption of Quit Rents | | 42 15 6 | 31 10 6 | 11 5 0 | |
| Exclusive of land | | 2,423 19 3 | 2,494 9 3 | | 70 10 0 |
| LICENSES— | | | | | |
| To auctioneers | | 94 19 7 | 108 6 4 | | 13 9 5 |
| To retail fermented and spirituous liquors | | 2,233 11 11 | 2,906 12 4 | | 672 0 5 |
| Night licenses to publicans, and for billiard tables | | 2,660 0 0 | 2,880 0 0 | | 220 0 0 |
| To cut timber and make bricks on Crown Lands | | 429 0 0 | 569 0 0 | | 140 0 0 |
| All other licenses | | 81 5 0 | 116 16 9 | | 35 11 9 |
| Postage | | 6,126 7 1 | 8,092 1 11 | | 1,965 14 10 |
| FINES AND FORFEITURES— | | | | | |
| Sheriff | | 1,339 17 5 | 547 11 0 | 792 6 5 | |
| Of the several Courts of Petty Sessions | | 947 3 6 | 767 12 5 | 179 11 1 | |
| For the unauthorised occupation of Crown Lands | | 321 2 6 | 101 0 0 | 220 2 6 | |
| Sale of confiscated and unclaimed property | | 69 7 1 | 235 16 2 | | 169 9 1 |
| Breach of contract | | 50 0 0 | | 50 0 0 | |
| FEES OF OFFICE— | | | | | |
| Of Civil Offices | | 1,434 1 6 | 3,050 9 6 | | 1,616 8 0 |
| Of the several offices of the Supreme Court | | 2,032 16 7 | 1,760 0 0 | 372 16 7 | |
| Of the Courts of Request | | 317 2 6 | 352 4 6 | | 35 2 0 |
| Of the several Courts of Petty Sessions | | 545 9 10 | 569 19 7 | | 24 9 7 |
| Of the Shipping Masters' Offices | | 723 9 9 | 847 14 9 | 76 15 0 | |
| Of Steam Navigation Board | | 56 0 0 | 96 0 0 | | 40 0 0 |
| Sale of Government Property | | 742 13 6 | 260 2 4 | 482 11 2 | |
| Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government | | 12,142 16 10 | 5,032 18 0 | 7,109 18 10 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts | | 458 13 6 | 275 19 6 | 182 14 0 | |
| Pilotage | | 844 15 0 | 888 5 6 | | 43 11 6 |
| Assessment on Stock beyond the Settled Districts | | | 565 6 6 | | 565 6 6 |
| | | 263,792 2 6 | 278,034 8 9 | 36,637 16 7 | 50,880 2 11 |
| Collected by the agent for Church and School Estates | | 1,653 16 9 | 1,241 0 9 | 412 16 0 | |
| SPECIAL RECEIPTS. | | | | | |
| Police Reward Fund | | 513 4 0 | 622 18 1 | | 109 14 1 |
| Police Superannuation Fund | | 498 15 6 | 602 0 2 | | 103 4 9 |
| Amount received under the assessment on Sheep Act | | 924 17 4 | 527 2 7 | 397 4 9 | |
| | | 1,936 6 9 | 1,752 0 10 | 397 4 9 | 212 18 10 |
| | | 267,382 5 11 | 281,027 10 4 | 37,447 17 4 | 51,093 1 9 |
| Deduct Decrease | | | | | 37,447 17 4 |
| Increase on the Quarter | | | | | 13,645 4 5 |

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 4th October, 1856.

W. C. MAYNE, Auditor-General.

## WHAT WILL WE GAIN BY NOT ELECTING THE MINISTERS?

(CONTRIBUTED BY A MAN OF BUSINESS.)

I GAVE you my opinions lately upon the conduct of the different sections of the Assembly (I will not call them parties,) since the introduction of Responsible Government, and pointed out how all this confusion had arisen from introduction into the New Assembly of the squabbles of the Old Council, embittered by the disappointment of Mr. Cowper and others at seeing Mr. Donaldson in power without them; from the leading members giving way to their own feelings of personal liking and personal hostility; their ambition on one side and want of endurance on the other, all ending in a dead-lock, and a recommendation of the Cowper Ministry to the Governor-General to dissolve the Assembly, so as to give them a chance of getting a majority. This, his Excellency wisely and constitutionally refused to do, because he considered that all this confusion was to be expected, and that he saw no reason to believe that there might not still be found in the Assembly a Ministry who could command a working majority. Mr. Cowper resigned, and Mr. Parker has formed a Ministry, the members of which are now before their constituencies for re-election, and since there is such strenuous opposition offered, I would like to ask, what is to be gained by not electing them?

How do we stand at present? The Donaldson Ministry brought forward a programme which gave universal satisfaction—it out-liberalized the liberals; but they gave up power before carrying their promises into effect. When they retired, there was a considerable majority avowedly prepared to support them; and even some of their most violent opponents, though they expressed a doubt as to the Ministry producing the measures they had promised, declared that if they had them produced they would certainly support them—making altogether a very large majority. The Cowper Ministry then took power, and were displaced because the Assembly considered that they had done so in the face of a known majority of the Assembly, and therefore unconstitutionally. The short time, however, that they were in power showed that their policy was almost identical with that of the Donaldson Administration; and in the debates each party proved that the other Ministry were a "happy family," a combination of individuals almost without reference either to their principles or opinions—all showing clearly that the struggle in the Assembly, which had wasted so much time, had been a personal one, and that it was a matter of little consequence to the country which was in, as both parties were partnerships of individuals prepared to carry out nearly the very same measures.

Now we have a Ministry who have every prospect of commanding a majority, to carry on business without further interruption—who have promised to carry out the policy originally enunciated by the Donaldson Ministry, which even Mr. Parkes said promised as much as could be expected or desired; and what are we to gain by preventing this Ministry carrying on the business of the country until they have shown that they are either unable or unwilling to bring forward the measures promised originally by the Donaldson Ministry in the opening speech, and now adopted by Mr. Parker, as an enunciation of his policy? If we do not elect the present Ministers, we may certainly get a Cowper Ministry, but at the best, they can only do what this Ministry have promised; with this difference, however, that instead of doing it, as there is every prospect of the Parker Ministry doing without further delay, it will be at the expense of a general election and the interruption of the business of the country for months. We will gain nothing, but will incur a great amount of loss and delay; and I do hope that before voting against the Ministers, every elector will read the manly reply of Mr. Richard Hill, declining to accept the requisition of the electors calling upon him to stand in opposition to Mr. Darvall.

I see that several members of the Assembly have had the extreme bad taste to go to Parramatta to oppose Mr. Parker,—a course which should be most strongly deprecated, and which I have remarked is confined to the self-styled "liberal party." Their place is in the Assembly, and when an appeal is made from them to the people they should leave the people to act for themselves. Mr. T. Rusden objected to Mr. Parker being returned because he was a *gentleman*, and therefore not for the people; the *sequitur* I deny; but to follow his own reasoning, if he can be said to reason, as he and his friends there professed to "go in" for the people, and the people only, are we to conclude that they avowed themselves no gentlemen. I have no doubt the sensible people of Parramatta fully appreciated them, and their impertinent interference, and that they will not be prevented voting for their well-tried representative, Mr. Parker, neither by the virulent abuse of Mr. Martin—the pedantic declamation of Mr. Piddington—the mixture of folly and cleverness, twaddle, and wit of Mr. Tom Rusden—or the remarkably weak imitation of the same by Mr. Frank. I hope that neither they nor the electors of the Hamlets will be carried away by the personalities and disputes of the Assembly, which have already caused so much delay. What are these squabbles to us? Let them look to the good of the country only. We want the business of the country carried on; the present Ministry, are in a position to do it; let them do so in the meantime; if they do as they have promised—all that both sides proposed, well and good, it is all we want; if they do not, they will soon fall, and be replaced by those who will.

It is the duty of every man in such a crisis to act his part as a citizen; a half-dozen votes may, on the present occasion, cause or prevent the dissolution of the Assembly, and have not only a present but a future effect upon the history and position of the colony. Let every man, therefore, who approves of the present Ministry at once record his vote; while those who consider that the business of the country should be allowed to go on, but who cannot consistently vote for a candidate with whose principles they do not entirely agree, will act wisely if they steadily abstain from voting against them. Look to the country and the country alone, not to individuals.

## A WORD ON POLITICS IN GENERAL.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—In a raw new country like this, and at an especial crisis like the present, I think there is no impertinence in briefly expressing our opinions on "politics in general," if our education and habits of mind are such as may give a modest assurance that our opinions may be, at least, not unworthy of a hearing. For my part, I have ever strongly felt that—to use the words of some philosopher—"there are but two subjects worth a wise man's consideration—politics and religion—our state here and our state hereafter;" and on these all-important subjects I have long since arrived at certain general conclusions, sufficiently definite and decided for my own satisfaction.

It appears to me that, in the present chaotic state of public opinion, there are very many who are quite at a loss for any reason (taut would bear expression) for joining either one of the two embryotic parties.

Now, a long time ago, I formed for myself a very simple *vade mecum* of political guidance—very simple, yet of wide applicability—which some waverer, "some forlorn and weary brother," perchance may find of service.

Holding these to be indubitable truths, that of all political systems the two extremes Absolutism and Democracy are the very worst (according to the inherent law of extremes)—that the common weal fares best in the various intermediate stages (*in medio tutissimus*)—and that yet, as human affairs are ever fluctuating, so, in every intermediate stage the course of events is ceaselessly tending towards one or other of those pernicious extremes; I therefore conclude that it is the bounden duty of every thinking man in every country, in an intermediate stage, to do all that in him lies to preserve the political balance—to note well how the beam stands, and then to throw all his weight plump into the lighter scale; to be a stanch conservative in a country of democratic tendencies, a liberal if the current set the other way.

The democratic proclivities of this country are, I fear, too evident to admit of argument. Well, let every intelligent man who wishes well to the country, do what he can to hold them in check.

It is very easy to understand that in certain early, rude, and transitional social conditions, such as those of Russia, the concentrated power and stern vigorous rule of an Autocrat may be a provisionally good—perhaps the best possible—form of government necessary to hold together the yet half-wild social elements. But I cannot see that the pure democratic formula is adapted to any possible stage of social development, except to that earliest, rudimental, aboriginal condition of savagery, in which property scarcely exists, and education has not opened school. In any civilized state the democratic system seems to me a more political solecism—an outrage on common sense. It is a system whose coarse principle it is to set the heels above the head—matter above mind, and to make the mere force of ignorant numbers dominant over the intellect and intelligence of the country—a system which seeks to deprive property and education of all their legitimate influence—which would give equal power in the guidance of the state to the man who pays £100 a-year to the country in taxes, and to him who pays not a hundred pence—to the enlightened gentleman and to the bullock-driver, who only understands the guidance of Boxer and Bally. A system which would be good only if a vast majority of the people had sufficient leisure, and the means and opportunity, to acquire a thorough education; by which I understand something quite different from a mere "skolladrism." Conditions naturally incompatible with the necessity of daily labour, which is and will be ever the lot of the many. The problems of political and social economy are surely not more facile of comprehension than the rules of orthography—"*Les prolétaires me semblent les mineurs d'une nation, et doivent toujours rester en tutelle.*"

The experiment of democracy is being fairly tried before our eyes in America, and under such a singular and wholly abnormal concurrence of favourable circumstances as is not likely to happen again. That system has there had but a brief existence, and yet it has already given evidence only too plainly of its inherent viciousness and incompatibility with man's social nature, and shows unequivocal symptoms of failure and approaching dissolution. American democracy already signifies the retirement of all respectable men from the political arena to the "private station," which is there the only "post of honour,"—the seizure of place and power by low ruffians and needy adventurers—wide-spread corruption—Kansas fights—Lynchings—Vigilance Committees—filibusterings—and General Walkers. A little while, and a hero—a Cæsar, or a Cromwell, or a Napoleon will become a necessity to re-construct the body politic. Let it be our care that our country never fall into a similar distempered condition, and let our motto be *principiis obsta*.

It is true, that in this country there is no party of any importance that professes absolutely democratic principles; but there is a very considerable party whose every act and word is calculated to produce a democratic development. Not one perhaps of the present respectable leaders of that party would be inclined to "go the whole animal." But they are not the men who would rule the storm they may evoke. After the Girondists come the Jacobins, who would turn and rend their political pioneers the first.

People, while young (and some people are always very young), are too apt to be led away and permanently mystified by expressions which confound the democratic with the popular cause—miserable claptrap stock phrases, which are really nothing better than a mere gurgling of syllables. The veritable popular cause is to preserve to the whole nation the blessings of tranquillity, general well-being, and rational freedom. At least so it seems to

Yours, &c.,

BUCOLICUS.

October 6.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—A stranger in your city, I went this evening to a meeting at Redfern, advertised in the morning papers as to be held by the friends of Mr Donaldson, for the purpose of securing his election for the Hamlets on Friday next. At the commencement of his address—an address the most manly, and as consistent in principle, eloquent in language, and redundant with common sense, as I ever have had the pleasure to listen to—there was but trifling obstruction. One individual, however, appeared determined to cause an uproar; he was joined by about half-a-dozen congenial friends, who engendered such confusion, that Mr. Donaldson (who had to attend another meeting at the Glebe) concluded his address in a few brief, firm, but telling and overpowering sentences. I followed him to the Glebe, and there witnessed about a dozen individuals, like very *fiends*, in voice and person, stretching every nerve, to obstruct the objects of the peaceably disposed electors. It struck me that it was most expedient to retire. Now, Sir, I have been a settler in Victoria for fifteen years, and I remember having casually called at the Protestant Hall in Melbourne about three years ago, when there was a *monster meeting* being held there of the diggers of Victoria. Some of the mob-orators, on that occasion, appealed to physical force, in the event of their claims not being attended to. Although I heartily joined in the prayer of their petition if properly addressed, I was compelled to move an amendment to their first resolution. In doing so, I foretold something in the shape of what occurred soon afterwards at Ballaarat, deprecated the conduct of the *Argus* newspaper, which led them on to a breach of the peace; predicted how the *Argus* would abandon them in time of need, and what would in consequence be eventually the fate of the *Argus*. That fate, I believe, is now at hand. Is it not evident that you are approaching a similar crisis in this colony, if not averted in due time? Who commenced this unmanly, *un-english* warfare at present? Was it not commenced at the Métropolitan Hotel last week by the friends of Mr. Cowper, led on by a portion of your Press? This fact cannot be gainsaid. A wealthy and professional gentleman attached to Mr. Cowper's party, told me very coolly a few evenings ago, that he should be happy to see the mob advance and set fire to the *big* buildings in Macquarie-street. This gentleman, like myself, has come from the far "north of the Tweed." Mr. Cowper and his party are likely to have much to answer for. God forbid that their machinations may have the effect desired by their professional friend. It would be a work of *supererogation* at present to show how void of principle their every action is. It is declared clear and obvious as noon-day, at every meeting held by the friends of the present Ministry. For my own part, humble an individual as I am, I shall endeavour by every means within my power, to publish in the *Times* and other leading journals at home, the names and malevolent intentions of the individuals who on this occasion so wantonly attempt to break up our hitherto peaceable society.

Yours, &c.,

ANTI-ARSON.

## THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AT THE GLEBE.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—Several statements having been made privately, and I trust inadvertently, respecting the proposed church at the Glebe, which are not only incorrect, but calculated to reflect unfairly on the motives and conduct of the parties to whom they refer, I shall feel much obliged if you would kindly permit me, through the medium of your journal, to make public the following facts which do not appear to be known.

The Bishop of Sydney, having intimated his intention of establishing a clergyman at the Glebe, several members of the Church of England, long resident in that locality, requested the incumbent of Christ Church, in whose parish the Glebe is situated, to apply to the Bishop, requesting him to appoint to the charge a clergyman who had become personally known to them whilst officiating as curate of Christ Church. The Bishop in reply stated that his arrangements were already completed, and that a clergyman had been appointed. The applicants were certainly surprised to learn that a division of their parish had been effected without the preliminary formalities and official courtesies usually observed on such occasions, and they at once felt that they could not give their countenance to an arrangement showing so little consideration, both towards the incumbent of the parish with which they had been connected for many years, and also towards themselves as attached members of the Church of England, and liberal contributors to its support.

The Bishop has indeed since stated publicly that he hopes to obtain a Government stipend for the clergymen appointed by him, and the Church Society has voted a quarter's salary at the rate of £300 a-year for present emergencies. It is, however, due to all parties connected with the application made to the Bishop, through the incumbent of Christ Church, to state most distinctly that that application was uninfluenced by any pecuniary considerations, as the proposed financial arrangements were then unknown to the said applicants. There is no doubt that the inhabitants of the Glebe could and would have built their own church and maintained their own clergyman without any Government stipend or ecclesiastical aid from the Church Society, had they been at first consulted in the matter, and their wishes fairly met.

It has since been stated in justification of the manner in which these matters have been arranged, that the Glebe does not belong, ecclesiastically, to the parish of Christ Church. On this point it may suffice simply to say, that its connection with Christ Church, has never been questioned until recently. That the residents at the Glebe are among the most liberal contributors to the building fund, and other parochial expenses of Christ Church, and moreover that the parish registers of Christ Church abundantly testify that the district has always been considered for all ecclesiastical purposes, and for pastoral superintendence, an integral part of that parish.

I am Sir, yours obliged,

Glebe, October 8. EQUITY.

## OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—I know that your journal is ever open to receive communications which may tend to the moral and religious benefit of society. Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to suggest the propriety of a better observance of the Lord's Day.—I mean with reference to the closing of shops. Why should shopkeepers be allowed openly to vend their commodities on that day, such as fruiterers, tobacconists, and others, when the police have removed the fruit-stalls from the entrance to the Domain? Surely they have the same power to order the shops to be closed,—and why do they not do so? I see many open from morning to night; as an example, I refer you to the small portion of King-street between George-street and York-street; and above all, and not least, the public-houses, a greater portion of which have their houses open in the morning, by the door standing ajar, so that any person can go in. This must be known to the police; and why tolerate it? It is setting all laws at defiance. I hope this will be taken notice of in a proper quarter, by persons in authority, who have it in their power to remedy this growing evil.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. K. W.

## ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO THE RETURNING HEROES.

(*From the Times, 2nd July.*)

THE nation, after many sorrows and many anxieties, is now glad to rejoice with those that rejoice. From one end of the country to the other families, friends, and acquaintances are welcoming the heroes in their various degrees who are once more setting foot on the English shore. The last brilliant exploit of the war has been nearly the first to receive its reward. Sir Fenwick Williams and his companions of Kars won their laurels chiefly in the two months which succeeded the capture of the Malakoff, and they are among us, while most of the Crimean celebrities are still listlessly whiling away the time before Sebastopol, or steaming slowly along the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay with provoking stoppages at Malta Gibraltar, or the Tagus. Many may not arrive until the end of summer has scattered the London world and precluded an immediate ovation. But let none despair. The English are not a people to forget their soldiers' deeds because a few months more have elapsed since they were achieved, nor do they require a triumphal entry to fix in their minds the return of the brave men whom they admire. They will welcome heartily those who come first, simply because they are the first, the representatives of the whole army—of those who are on the sea, of those who yet remain on those wasted ridges and valleys, and of the still more sad and glorious band who will never more see country or home or friends. Individual soldiers will return, and will be greeted; young and old Generals and subalterns but a year or two from school, with all the warmth that national gratitude can express. But this feeling will be twofold; we shall honour the men we see before us, but we shall also honour the battalions, the army, the nation, the alliance, and the cause which they represent. Not that we think less of them personally, but that we think more of the acts with which they are associated, the objects which they have helped to achieve, and the spirit which sent them to their work. Their friends will receive them with pride in their individual labours, but with greater pride as having formed part of the army which has done such great things in past times as well as present, as companions of those who return to the countries of our allies, as comrades of those who are no more, as continuers of the traditions in which their countrymen have been educated, as the representatives of all that has been done in the four quarters of the world since England was a nation.

Two battalions of the Guards have landed, and will soon make their entry into London. Let no man cavil because their reception will be triumphal, or urge, what we all know, that the men who return are not those who departed on that cold Valentine's day in 1854. It is true that the regiments which saw the fall of Sebastopol contain but a small proportion of the brave men who then, as they marched through the deserted streets of London, roused the sleepers on every side with the sound of martial music. In age, strength, and stature the new levies may be inferior to the veterans who then went forth, but the country will receive those who return as the representatives of their predecessors, and will willingly ascribe to them the merit not only of their own deeds, but of all that was done and suffered by those whose places they took. The achievements of the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and Fusileers, from the Alma to the last days of the war, will be thrown into a mass, and the honour will be given the Guardsmen who return. Who shall object to this generous fiction? Did not those who fell take pride in what their regiments had done in former times, and was it not their dearest wish that their own conduct might throw a lustre on their corps in times to come? The Guards of 1854 considered themselves the Guards of Waterloo; why should not those of the present hour have the credit of the Alma and Inkermann? The fever-stricken at Varna, the slain of the Crimea—all who have succumbed to wounds, disease, or labour, during two eventful years—are honoured when their surviving comrades are received with enthusiasm.

We have, indeed, sufficient cause to look on these returning troops with chastened exultation. When the remnant which is left first quitted these shores their return was talked about almost as much as now. We should soon see them again, all would speedily be over, it was a demonstration, a diplomatic *coup*—nothing more. The nation, and the world in general, have no cause to be proud of their foresight. The changed aspect of these bands is a commentary on the littleness of political wisdom, or, it may be said, of any wisdom. Nor can we forget how much the failure of a system, the imperfection of which was never hinted at by its organisers until it was proved by a collapse, has had to do with the small number of veterans which we shall discern among the Guards of 1856. Let us look on them, and with pride in what has been done ponder how much more might have been achieved. But there is a necessity for something more than reproaches against rulers, military and civil. The nation at large must take a lesson from the sight, for, as it is itself now the mainspring of its own government, every calamity and every fault is, in truth, ultimately attributable to itself.

If it be a weakness to turn from the public advantage to the happiness of individuals, it is, at any rate, one in which human feeling may naturally indulge. But there are hundreds of families to whom the entry of the Guards will bring little but melancholy memories. They will see or hear of the return of a corps the same in name as that which went forth, but in little else. All that joined them in a personal interest to it is now gone. A paragraph in a despatch or a newspaper, a tablet in some country church, alone remains to them of the son or brother who was their pride, or perhaps their support. Now, we do not say that the Guards have suffered more than many regiments of their comrades, nor would we urge national condolence with the privations of the wealthy and the highborn more than with those of ordinary English households. But we may without odious comparisons remind our readers of the achievements and sufferings of the brigade. Do not compare them invidiously with the Light or any other Division, but take them by themselves. Eight officers of the Coldstreams were buried in one grave after Inkermann; the three battalions together lost 14 officers. The horrible story of Russian cruelty connected with the fate of some of these is still fresh in everyone's memory. We may hope, for the credit of a people who are now no longer our enemies, that this was an isolated and unpremeditated act of barbarity. The Russian officer who was seized while urging on the dastardly work, died a few months after in an English hospital, and it was no unmanly revenge that he was well tended and provided for until the end. After the terrible day of Inkermann, other enemies assaulted the unhappy brigade. They had their share of fatigue and privation, and more than their share of sickness. At one time, we believe only 300 were fit for duty. The splendid troops which had excited the admiration of our allies, both French and Ottomans, were before February almost destroyed. Twenty years of leisurely recruiting had been necessary to raise that picked corps, by the side of which all foreign troops appeared but boys, and that hour of confusion and distress was not a time to be select. The Guards are not what they were, but a few years of peace will restore them to their ancient standard. The military eye will once more rejoice at their tall forms and complete equipment: the Londoner and his country visitors will once more stop to admire them on guard or parade. But where will be those who have fallen? The army will fill its ranks, the nation will recover its strength and reputation, but there will be wounds in many a heart which time cannot heal.

As the Household Troops of the Queen and the garrison of the capital, as having fought as bravely and suffered as much as any of their fellows, we receive the Guards with sympathy and admiration. As those who return are the representatives of their companions now no more, so we conceive the Guards to be the representatives of the entire army. Every man who has served his country in those distant regions, whether in the field or the hospital, may fairly take his share in the tribute which the public is about to offer. It is not in the spirit of favouritism or even of thoughtlessness that the welcome will be given. Clubs, or corporations, or private individuals have their several modes of honouring the illustrious. The people in general have but one way to testify by their crowds and kind greetings the feelings which animate them; and by such means will they show the Guards, and through the Guards the whole army, how closely they have watched the achievements of two momentous years.

## THE MAINE BOUNDARY AND OREGON DISPUTES.

(*From the Spectator, 5th July.*)

MR. MARCY, in his despatch to Mr. Dallas of May 24, respecting the Central American question, after stating that there are certain points affecting the construction of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty which the President "would not decline to refer to arbitration," says—"He is aware of many practical obstacles to the adjustment of any international difference of this nature by arbitration; of which difficulties both Great Britain and the United States had experience in their attempt to settle, by such means, a previous controversy on the subject of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces in North America." This is perfectly correct so far as the United States is concerned, but not as regards this country. Our only difficulty in the case arose from the refusal of the American Government to accept the award made by the King of the Netherlands. The dispute as to the north-east boundary, which was left unsettled by the treaty of 1783, was referred to him, in accordance with a clause in the treaty of Ghent, which provided that this and certain other questions should be submitted to a friendly power for arbitration. He proposed a new conventional line by which a considerable portion of the territory claimed by the State of Maine was ceded to Great Britain. This award was accepted by our Government, but rejected by that of the United States. A few years later, the Whig-Radical Ministry of which Lord Palmerston was a member, made a new attempt to bring the question to a settlement, but their offer also was rejected. The dispute was allowed to rankle for a while longer, nor did there seem any disposition on the part of America to come to reasonable terms. Mr. Webster contended that the American claim to the disputed territory was unquestionable, and that their interpretation of the treaty of 1783, was the only correct one. In a debate in the Senate, in February 1839, he declared that "Great Britain ought instantly to be told, that unless she would settle the question by the 4th July next, according to the treaty of 1783, we would then take possession of the line, and let her drive us off if she can." As to what he understood by settling the question, no room was left for any doubt. In the same speech he said, he had "never entertained a doubt that the disputed territory belonged to the United States." In his opinion this was "perfectly clear—so clear, ind

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Ocrowa 8.—Sarah, brig, 135 tons, Captain Simpson, from Talcahuano 5th July. Passengers—Mrs. Simpson and child. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

October 8.—Gil Blas, schooner, 180 tons, Captain Small, from Port Nicholson (N.Z.) 15th September. Passengers—3 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

October 8.—Pirate (s.), 298 tons, Captain Padley, from Launceston 2nd instant. Passengers—Messrs. Doyle, Micklejohn, and Whately, and 28 in the steerage. Smith, Campbell, and Co., agents.

October 8.—Pacific, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Balls, from Auckland, 20th ultimo. Passengers—Messrs. Jackson, Nicholls, and 2 in the steerage. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

### DEPARTURES.

October 8.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
October 8.—Ellen Simpson, for Melbourne.
October 8.—Rose (lightship), for Moreton Bay.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—William Oswald, for Hongkong; Eagle, for Melbourne; Bermondsey, for Guam; Lloyds, for Calcutta; Velocity, for Batavia; Gazelle, for Launceston; Despatch, for Geelong; Sea King, for Callao; Zephyr, for Singapore; Don Juan, for Moreton Bay.

### CLEARANCES.

October 8.—Despatch, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Nias, for Geelong.

October 8.—Sea King, ship, 896 tons, Captain Foreman, for Callao, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cocker and child, Messrs. W. S. Cocker, H. D. Cocker, W. Metcalf, Captain Pond, 2 Misses Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Cook 3 boys 3 girls, 2 Misses Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 2 boys, Mrs. Foreman, and Mrs. Loney.

October 8.—Zephyr, barque, 414 tons, Captain Small, for Singapore, in ballast.

October 8.—Don Juan, brig, 130 tons, Captain Lindo, for Moreton Bay, with passengers and sundries.

October 8.—City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Cunningham, Captain Hubbard, Mr. A. M'Arthur, Mr. S. Cradock, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Craven infant and servant, Mr. J. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Raymond family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Miss T. C. Field, Mr. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, Miss M. A. Quinn, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Green, Mr. W. Woolley, Mrs. Dolan, Mrs. Foley, Miss Cutross, and 60 in the steerage.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

October 8.—Thistle (s.), from Morpeth, with 30 bags flour, 8 coops fowls, 44 cases eggs, 13 bales hay, 6 limbs, 4 pigs, 3 calves, 11 packages, 4 cases, 1 cask; Sisters, Caroline, Cumberland, from Morpeth, with 1500 bushels corn, 138 tons coal; Speculant, and Adolphus, from Newcastle, with 316 tons coal; Midshipman, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 laths, 20,000 shingles, 8000 feet timber; Valentine Ward, from the Hawkesbury, with 1000 dozen oranges, 400 dozen eggs, 500 bushels maize, 24 pigs, 2 coops fowls; Paterson (s.), from the Hunter River, with 160 bags maize, 100 bales hay, 60 bales wool, 6 coops fowls, 5 cases eggs, 2 horses, 1 cow, 1 pig, and sundries.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 8.—Rainbow, Reindeer, and Midshipman, for Brisbane Water; Ariel, and Favourite, for Newcastle; Margaret, for Morpeth; Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury.

### IMPORTS.

October 8.—Pirate, from Launceston: 920 bags flour, 142 bags potatoes, 378 pieces lumber, 200 bags sharps; Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 201 bags potatoes, 1019 bags flour, Order.

October 8.—Sarah, from Talcahuano (S. A.): 2305 bags wheat, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

October 8.—Gil Blas, from Port Nicholson: 1000 bushels wheat, 4 kegs butter, Captain Small.

October 8.—Pacific, from Auckland: 21,200 feet timber, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 1400 bushels wheat, 2 tons copper, Order.

### EXPORTS.

October 8.—Despatch, for Geelong: 171 tons coals, Robert King.

October 8.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 18 horses, Slack; 5 cases, W. G. Spring; 4 cases, 1 parcel, J. T. Armitag and Co.; 1 case, S. Folk; 1 case, Parrot, Brothers; 1 cast-iron pan; 2 cast-iron rollers, P. N. Russell and Co.; 204 bags grain, Gill and Co.; 37 bales woollens, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 140 chests tea, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 case, Gollan, Mackenzie, and Co.; 1 case, J. A. M'Carroll; 1 parcel, B. Kupis; 7 cases, 1 parcel, G. Rees; 62 cases ale, Tucker and Co.; 5 flasks quicksilver, A. Mitchell; 3 cases, Ray, Glaister and Co.; 54 casks, 15 half-casks fruit, Neave; 30 bags maize, J. M'Kinney; 29 casks butter, W. Spier; 5 cases, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 8 bars angle iron, Napier and Co.; 22 casks oranges, O. H. Hickman; 1 case straw hats, Wright; 1 case grindery, 1 cask thread, 2 cases stones, 2 cases alum, 1 package, Saddlington and Son; 5 cases, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 15 cases, S. L. Heusman and Co.; 1 case, M. A. Worms and Co.; 1 box, J. Roberts; 1 parcel, Montefiore and Co.; 60 bags maize, 10 bags maize meal, H. Ferris; 1 box, Clifford; 3 cases furniture, Haege and Prell; 47 casks 4 cases fruit, 2 cases eggs, T. Beck; 104 casks fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case bacon, H. P. Falser; 1 bag cabbage tree, A. Robinson; 45 casks, 4½ casks oranges, P. Cullen; 3 bales hats, W. H. Eldred; 7 crates poultry, G. Sydenham; 2 cases, Young, Lark, and Co.; 1 tierce crockery, 1 coop fowls, 2 boxes fruit, J. Chalmers; 1 parcel, Taylor; 1 parcel, E. F. Sichel and Co.; 2 casks fruit, 4 bags oysters, 3 cases eggs, J. Paver and Co.; 2 casks fruit, Byons; 1 coop, 4 boxes fowls, Slacks; 1 box, J. Chapple; 8 casks fruit, T. Lawless; 2 bags oysters, Merritt; 1 parcel, J. Beames; 1 kangaroo dog, L. and S. Spyer; and sundries.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Launceston.—By the Maid of the Valley, this day at noon, if not underweigh.

For Melbourne.—By the London, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Moa, this day, at noon.

For London.—By the Helen Baird, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Mauritius.—By the Amelia Breillat, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For Western Australia.—By the Emma, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For Calcutta.—By the Lloyds, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Batavia.—By the Velocity, this day, at noon.

For Singapore.—By the Zephyr, this day, at noon.

For Callao.—By the Sea King, this day, at noon; and by the Herald, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

### MAILS BY THE MONTMORENCY.

General Post Office, Sydney, 26th September, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a mail, containing all letters and newspapers marked for transmission to Great Britain by this vessel, will be made up and forwarded to Melbourne on SATURDAY, the 11th October, at 1 p.m.

Registered letters cannot be received after noon. All letters thus sent will be liable to the additional postage of 3d. the half-ounce, to cover the postage to the colony of Victoria. This must be prepaid; but the postage for conveyance to England may be paid or not, at the option of the sender.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

The Sarah, from Talcahuano, touched at Tahiti, but brings no report of any colonial vessels laying at either port.

The Gil Blas, from Port Nicholson, reports the Dart to leave Port Cooper, for Sydney, on 21st ultimo.

The steamer Pirate, from Launceston, brings up a full cargo of flour. She sailed on the 2nd instant, but has no sighted any vessels on the coast.

The Aberdeen clipper schooner Osprey, the brigantine Zone, and the fine clipper brig Sea Nymph, are advertised for sale by auction, at the City Mart, by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld, this day, at 11 o'clock.

### HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

September 28.—Emma, from Sydney; Free Trader, from Twofold Bay; Maid of Erin, from whaling voyage.

DEPARTURES.

September 24.—Harp, schooner, 73 tons, Kelly, for Sydney.
September 27.—Balmoral, 115 tons, Brown, for Sydney.

EXPORTS.

September 24.—Harp, for Sydney: 20,000 feet timber, 12,000 feet battens, 10,000 palings, 700 bags potatoes.

September 27.—Balmoral, for Sydney: 30,000 feet timber, 40,000 laths, 23,000 shingles, 5000 palings, 150 bags potatoes, 50 bags flour.

### LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVALS.

September 26.—Adolphus Yates, from Sydney.
September 28.—Henry Reed, from London.
September 29.—Francis, from Newcastle.

The following extracts are from the Launceston papers:—

The Sir W. F. Williams, a new clipper ship of 1010 tons, has been engaged by Messrs. James Baines and Co. to carry bounty emigrants to Hobart Town direct, and was expected to sail from Liverpool in the month of September.

The schooner Francis is bound from Newcastle to Adelaide, and has put in here from stress of weather.

The Henry Reed left London on 28th May, landed the pilot at Deal on the 30th at 9 p.m. Running down with a strong breeze, at 11 p.m. off Dover, blowing fresh, came in contact with a brig, name unknown, bound from Palermo to the Baltic. The only damage done to the Henry Reed was carrying away part of her starboard bulwark; the damage to the brig was not ascertained, but her light was seen afterwards. One of her crew, an Italian, jumped on board the Henry Reed, where he still remains.

Cottage Prizes.—Our readers will have observed that in connexion with the exhibition of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, on Thursday next, Mr. Mort has enabled the committee to offer for competition several valuable prizes. Master men are not entitled to compete. The persons to whom this liberal and enlightened encouragement is presented are described as cottagers, mechanics, agricultural labourers, and others in trade, but not master men. The following are Mr. Mort's four prizes:—For the best collection of pot-grown plants, £2; for the second best ditto ditto, £1; for the best collection of cut flowers, £1 10s.; for the second best ditto ditto, 15s. In addition to the above, the society will also award to the same class of exhibitors the following prizes for fruit and vegetables, viz.:—For the best collection of fruit, £1 10s.; for the second-best ditto ditto, £1; for the best collection of vegetables, £1; for the second best ditto ditto, 15s.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the house of Mr. Phile, Neptune Inn, Prince-street, on view of the body of a child named Mary Louisa Ward, about four years of age. It appeared from the evidence that the child, on the previous day, was run over by a vegetable cart driven by one George Knapp. No one saw the accident, but, after it had taken place, the child was found lying on its face in the street, almost lifeless. The driver, when informed of what had taken place, immediately stopped the cart, and recommended that a doctor should be sent for. He evinced the greatest concern, and did all in his power to render assistance. The child, however, died almost immediately, the cart-wheel having passed over its neck. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, outfitters, milliners, haberdashers, and others, to the two days' sale of new drapery, sewed goods, and summer slops, ex Maid of Judah, and Dunbar, at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day and to-morrow, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

To Shippers, Warehousemen, Outfitters, Hosiers, and Others.—We are requested by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to invite the attention of the trade to their important and unreserved sale of choice summer clothing, broadcloths, doeskins, tweeds, white, regatta, and twill shirts, straw hats, &c., this day, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 10 o'clock precisely. For particulars see advertisement.—Adv.

## DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| October. | | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | High Water Morn. | High Water Even. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Thursday | 5 27 | 6 8 | 2 29 | 3 5 |

Moon—Full, 9h. 4m. A.M., October 14.

## SYDNEY RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Train. | | Goods | Mixed Trains. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | Leave— | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Sydney | 6·0 | 9·30 | 10·20 | 1·30 | 4·25 | 5·45 |
| 2 | Newtown | 6·7 | 9·37 | 10·33 | 1·37 | 4·32 | 5·52 |
| 5 | Ashfield | 6·17 | 9·47 | 10·50 | 1·47 | 4·42 | 6·2 |
| 6¼ | Burwood | 6·22 | 9·52 | 11·1 | 1·52 | 4·47 | 6·7 |
| 7 | Homebush | 6·27 | 9·57 | 11·11 | 1·57 | 4·52 | 6·12 |
| 13 | Parramatta | 6·48 | 10·18 | 11·44 | 2·18 | 5·13 | 6·33 |
| 17 | Fairfield | 7·1 | 10·31 | 12·6 | 2·31 | 5·26 | 6·46 |
| 22 | Liverpool | 7·12 | 10·42 | 12·23 | 2·42 | 5·37 | 6·57 |

LIVERPOOL STATION.—Up Trains.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | | | Goods | Mixed Trains | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | Leave— | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Liverpool | 6·0 | 7·40 | 11·0 | 1·0 | 3·0 | 5·45 |
| 4¼ | Fairfield | 6·13 | 7·53 | 11·13 | 1·22 | 3·13 | 5·58 |
| 8½ | Parramatta | 6·31 | 8·11 | 11·31 | 1·46 | 3·31 | 6·16 |
| 14 | Homebush | 6·47 | 8·27 | 11·47 | 2·17 | 3·47 | 6·32 |
| 15½ | Burwood | 6·52 | 8·32 | 11·52 | 2·27 | 3·52 | 6·37 |
| 17 | Ashfield | 6·55 | 8·38 | 11·58 | 2·38 | 3·58 | 6·43 |
| 20 | Newtown | 7·7 | 8·47 | 12·7 | 2·55 | 4·7 | 6·52 |
| 22 | Sydney | 7·12 | 8·52 | 12·12 | 3·3 | 4·12 | 6·57 |

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·15 a.m., 1·45 p.m., 3·30 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool at 9·15 a.m., 1·45 p.m., 3·30, p.m., and 5·30 p.m.; and Parramatta at 9·45 a.m., 2·15, p.m., 4, p.m., and 6 p.m., for Sydney.

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1856.

The arrogant interference with the electors of Parramatta will meet with merited retaliation. If the electors possess the slightest spirit they will spurn the dictation of the audacious interlopers who dared to prescribe to them their duty at this crisis. Their experience will be a warning to the constituencies in general. The emissaries of the Bunch will not only be rated as the advocates of the coarsest despotism, but they will be welcomed with such a salutation as is due to those who meddle in other men's matters. The Hamlets are so near to the city that it is in the power of the Bunch to distract and disturb any meeting, and defraud the constituents of what they are entitled to enjoy—the exposition of candidates who seek their suffrages. For this ignoble task the more noisy and contemptable the brawlers, the more effective their service. Primed with liberalism and gin they became insensible to decency, and incapable of submitting to the order of public meetings. They do their work and differ nothing in their merits from their employers. Mr. Donaldson's return cannot be prevented by these detestable tactics. His character and conduct are before the country, and sufficiently known to the Hamlets. The manufactory of lies of 100-horse power, employed in fabricating false reports of his conduct and intentions, will only show the industry of the great copartnery to which it belongs. Mr. Donaldson has been three times returned for the Hamlets. The majorities in his favour have increased, and unless his friends suffer themselves to be thrown off their guard—unless they neglect to provide proper machinery to prevent ficticious votes, and to defeat the corruption against which they have to combat, Mr. Donaldson will be placed in his former position at the head of the poll, but at a distance still greater from his competitor.

There are several points for the consideration of an elector desirous of doing his duty to the colony in the election for the Hamlets. Mr. Donaldson appears before them under the provision of the Constitution which compels a Minister to return to his constituency upon acceptance of office. The electors have confided to them a trust as well as a privilege; they have to consider not themselves only, but the colony at large. To reject a candidate who chosen as a representative, because he is a Minister, could only be justifiable on one ground: that he had violated his pledges, and departed from his avowed principles—in short, that his course had been false and dishonest. To attempt to embarrass the Government by concentrating all the efforts of a faction on such an election is an insult to the constituency, and a serious injury to the working of Responsible Government. This is no doubt the object of that active interference in the Hamlets election, which the constituency ought to resent. The emissaries of the Bunch aim at the overthrow of the Ministry of Mr. Parkes. It was not thus Mr. Donaldson acted when Mr. Cowper and his colleague offered themselves to the constituency of Sydney.

But it is in vain to expect that the recognised limits of party action should be observed by desperate men, who have shown that to possess office they would stoop to any measure, however unconstitutional and however pernicious. The Bunch, who clamour for more representatives for the metropolis, under the fallacious idea that their strength would be increased, aim also at the conquest of all the neighbouring constituences. Even were there no other reason for the rejection of Mr. Campbell—that he has been invited by that faction, that he is supported by their emissaries—that he is followed from place to place by the same adventurous band who, like the soldiers in a drama, manage to re-appear so as to produce the illusion of numbers—were there no other reason existing, this ought to influence an independent constituency. They should show that, whatever the diversity of their opinions, they can unite in the defence of their rights.

But the electors for the Hamlets will judge of the qualifications of the two candidates for their suffrages. In private worth, they are equals; but here the equality is lost, and beyond we find nothing but contrast. The opinions of Mr. Campbell, if he can be said to entertain any, are so grotesque—so unprecedented—so impracticable, that they scarcely admit statement, much less refutation. Whether, indeed, we are indebted to his mode of utterance for the shape and form of his political creed, it is impossible to say. Generally, men, however unaccustomed to public speaking, who have a clear conception of what they intend to say, find language, if not select and choice, yet sufficiently intelligible. The hopeless confusion of Mr. Campbell's political expositions must plead his apology for statements which, if interpreted by the strict rules of the English language, would appear monstrous even to the most doltish of the constituency. Mr. Campbell was as angry as a man of his humane temper could be because he was told that his political system was the scheme of Jack Cade. The following is Cade's celebrated declaration in favour of reform:—

*Cade.*—Be brave then, for your captain is brave, and vows reformation. There shall be in England seven halfpenny-loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer; all the realm shall be in common; and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass. And when I am king (as king I shall be)——

*All.*—God save your Majesty.

*Cade.*—I thank you, good people—there shall be no money. All shall eat and drink on my score, and I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree with me like brothers, and worship me as their lord.

*Dick.*—The first thing we do—let's kill all the lawyers.

*Cade.*—Nay, that I mean to do. Is this not a lamentable thing that the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? that parchment, being scribbled over, should undo a man? Some say the bee stings, but I say it is the bee's wax.—My mouth shall be the parliament of England, and henceforth all things shall be in common.

Such, substantially, was the political theory propounded by Mr. Campbell—such the items of his belief—if there be any truth in the report of the speeches of himself and his more active supporters. The doctrine of "all things in common" is a doctrine of the highest benevolence. It is also the doctrine of indolence, waste, and villainy. We ascribe the highest motive to the sentiments of Mr. Campbell, and the very lowest character to the tendencies of his politics. To Mr. Donaldson there is no objection on the score of incompetence. His opinions are at least consistent and intelligible. They admit the importance of improvement but they oppose revolution. They admit that every obstacle should be removed in the path of colonization, but they maintain that public faith must be preserved. No practical change is excluded from the scope of Mr. Donaldson's theory, but all changes in his view are to be regulated by the great moral laws which bind men to respect the property of their neighbours.

We shall not discuss the conduct of Mr. Donaldson as a Minister of the Crown. The adoption of his measures by those who attempted to succeed him puts an end to many cavils and controversies. If the policy of the Donaldson Cabinet was anti-liberal, what must have been the absurdity of men who not only seized the places of the Ministers, but even appeared in their clothes? Mr. Donaldson's resignation, whether precisely timed or not, did his principles infinite honour. A Minister not supported by the House must become degraded in his own eyes as well as in the eyes of the country. He must stoop to insult and even the infamy of bribery. He can neither support the public credit nor develop the resources of the country. He can take his salary, and that is all. To have set an example so pernicious would have been a disgrace to any Minister. Some might descend to it, but no one expected such ignominy from Mr. Donaldson. Opinions will differ as to the precise moment when it was his duty to make a stand, but no difference can exist among men whose constitutional knowledge is worth a a straw—that a crawling, scrambling Ministry, living from day to day by coaxing and bribery, would be a disgrace to Responsible Government. If, however, Mr. Donaldson, was mistaken in his resignation (which we deny), the conduct of himself and his colleagues has shown that they were more anxious for the country than themselves. Mr. Donaldson, who certainly did not undervalue his position as Premier, never hesitated to accept the secondary office which he now fills. We say that he did not hesitate. But there was one point of delicacy. There were gentlemen who had been associated with him, whom he thought it his duty to consult. Mr. Manning, who had served his country for nothing but the honour, consented to renew that service; but neither Mr. Nichols nor Mr. Holt were included in Mr. Parker's list. From Mr. Holt we expected everything that the interest of the colony might demand from a gentleman who never had any political ambition. Mr. Nichols might have complained of slight; his life has been directed to public business; his ambition so natural and yet so quickly disappointed might have produced a painful sense of exclusion. But these gentlemen emulated each other in the noble oblivion of self, and both urged on Mr. Donaldson not to refuse a task imposed by the exigencies of the country. In the presence of these facts how miserable appears the recent *coup d' etat?*

The electors of the Hamlets will take all these points into their consideration, and by an unmistakeable demonstration show that they participate the admiration of public spirit, in contrast with political combinations which have for their beginning and their ending the possession of office, its patronage, and its emoluments.

The Hamlets, on the whole, is one of the most important communities. The roll consists of all classes in a proportion to give the preponderance to none. A public man may be proud of the choice of electors so capable of conferring with their choice a colonial *prestige*. We do not feel astonished that the "Bunch" look to the position of Mr. Donaldson as the fox looked at the grapes, with envy and despair. It is not astonishing that they should despatch their familiars with a charge to spare nothing, save money, for of that they are not very liberal—no misrepresentation to get possession of that constituency.

Mr. Campbell has a notion that it becomes him to step forward and save his country. His political system is a mere hodge podge; scraps—odds and ends, picked up under the various and rather conflicting tutelage of teachers who range from an overbearing and grasping toryism to red republicanism.

In the last election Mr. Robert gave his brother the assistance of his oratory. He has since known the cares and the dignity of office. Its aroma will long cling to his vestments. Mr. John needs the lucid eloquence of his brother to put into form the ideas which jostle about in his brain, and drop in big junks without order or connection. We believe that Mr. Campbell's great card is the land of the colony. It is so easy to say "open the lands," to give everybody to understand that there is a vast estate belonging to the nation which the colony may divide. The theory of Mr. Campbell was announced by his political sponsor, in the following affecting verses—borrowed from Macaulay's Lays of Rome—and which the author gave as a specimen of political moonshine, but which the seraphic Doctor adopts as a political creed! The poet looking back, like a goose as he was, to the good old times, found out—

"The lands were fairly portioned,
The spoils were fairly sold,
The Romans were like brothers,
In the brave days of old."

Mr. John Campbell will recover the Golden Age. We do not know whether this scheme of partition is really to be limited to people who hereafter come to the colony. We can fancy that any persons having a scheme of colonization afoot might have prompted Mr. Campbell's proposal—that every family man who might choose to come to this colony should have 640 acres! There might be a margin for speculation, and land orders of such respectable extent might be consolidated, as long ago—into one great estate. But have the electors of this colony any interest in forwarding any such project? If the land of the colony is to be given away, why should the people who have settled here, whose children have been reared in this country, be defrauded of their share? Why offer a mile of land to any person who may come from Swan River, after perhaps having *his passage paid*, while refusing a similar boon to honest and laborious families "who have made the colony what it is." If we *are* to be brothers—to divide the lands of the empire as "spoil," let us first begin at home. If there are 300,000 persons, they will be entitled, reckoning five to each family, to 38,400,000 acres before any others are invited to partake of the "spoil." We confide in the natural equity of Mr. Campbell;—he surely does not propose to exclude his own countrymen from any advantage the apportionment may justly entitle them to receive!

It would be difficult to see by what process, however, this 640-acre scheme can be made a fair partition. It partakes of the vice of the late tariff. The political government of the Campbells is certainly simple. They do everything by *line and rule*. The most difficult problems of government will yield to superficial and cube measurement. Thus they proposed to charge a package duty—which would have made an egg and a watch equally productive to the Customs, and when we are all to be brothers and divide "the spoil" it is by the acre! Ah! there is no system of Government perfect, and thus while the Campbells have their acres, where every foot is measured by gold, how many would be located where the eagle builds her nest? This scheme of equality was in one point tried when the New Zealand Company started, and we remember one poor fellow who went out with his location ticket, who found his estate on the top of a hill which, in shape, was like an inverted sugar loaf. Was that dealing like brothers?

Mr. J. Campbell, at his last election, fixed the price of land at 2s. 6d. per acre; Mr. Robert raised it to 5s. Mr. John now thinks it ought to be given away. The prospect of the public credit is far from encouraging. Were a private person to borrow money on the security of his estate, and then generously divide his property among his friends, he would be called a swindler. His liberality would be deemed a disgrace. "Be just before you are generous," is one of the homely moralities which are applicable alike to public and to private life. We have issued debentures on the security of our public lands. Mr. Campbell thought this no objection to the alienation for nothing of the only guarantee. Mr. Campbell's idea of universal suffrage is like his notion of universal measurement. The "Border Ruffians" of the Kansas have by this suffrage destroyed the Government elected by the people of the State. We have now household suffrage, board-and-lodging suffrage, a-hundred-a-year-salary suffrage, but we require that the elections should not be turned by a *raid* out of one district or colony into another. The present electoral distribution will need some adjustment, but that day will date the mutilation of the colony, which deprives the great interests of the country of effectual protection. We have lost Moreton Bay; we lost Port Phillip; we shall lose the interior, if we so give representation to the rural interests, that for all practical purposes it shall be a nullity.

There is nothing so shows the absolute incompetence of the Bunch party as the speeches of their nominees. While they shout "Down with the squatters," "No Government hacks," "The Bunch for ever," they appear really formidable, but when they propose something like a policy, they hopelessly jostle and flounder; they become a pity even to their enemies. For the far-seeing wisdom which anticipates the future, which adapts legislation to the age, situation, and wants of the community—which discovers how one thing will retard or accelerate another—for this we may look in vain. The Campbells have one rule—a foot rule. "To ascertain fair taxation, count cubic feet;"—"to represent a county, count noses;"—"to establish a sound land policy, give everybody 640 acres!"

## THE HAMLETS ELECTION.

### BALMAIN.

A very numerously attended meeting of the electors for the Sydney Hamlets favorable to the election of Mr. Donaldson was held yesterday evening, at the Balmain Hotel. About 200 persons were present.

Captain Rounthes having been called to the chair, briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and called on Mr. Donaldson to address them.

Mr. Donaldson, on coming forward, was received with loud and continued cheering, and said: He did not come before them as a new man, as this was the fourth time he had asked them for their suffrages; and he was now there to tell them why it was that, after being three times elected by them, he was there a fourth time to solicit their suffrages. It was because he wished to be of use to them and to the country—because, after resigning one office, he had been induced by consideration for the public welfare to take it again. He wished to explain two or three things on which he had been much misrepresented; but first he would speak to them of one subject on which he had not been misrepresented, but on which they, as his constituents, and forming as they did the second constituency in wealth and importance in the colony, had a right to be informed. This was why he, whom they had so recently to represent them in the Assembly as Premier of the colony, had resigned his office, and why he now appeared before them on taking another office. The three points on which he had been misrepresented were these. First, it had been said of him that he would not pay due attention to the properly made representations of the people; that he ignored the constitutional pressure from without; that the Assembly was the country or nothing, and that no attention should be paid to anything beyond it. The second point was, that it had been said that his Government proposed to tax the widow and the orphan to raise funds; and the third, that he had been guilty of political tergiversation. These three assertions that had been made against him he now undertook entirely to upset and disprove. But first, as to why he had resigned office, and he would beg of them to observe that a government, in its whole management and work, depended for its full efficiency upon the proper working of numerous minor parts. As in the case of a steam engine, a beautiful and wonderful contrivance in itself, with its various wheels and cranks, it was necessary that every part should be in full working trim; for, let but the smallest wheel get out of gear, and the uniformity of the whole was destroyed, and the work stopped. So it was with a Government; and in his case, though he had gone through all the tests required, yet one of the wheels of his political machinery had got out of gear, and that wheel was, the Assembly itself. Several of the new members from the country had not been able to make up their minds what they would have. His Government had tried by a fair and liberal programme of measures to get their confidence, and did get it on several occasions, and they seemed to be sailing before the wind. But the new members would not continue the support they had first given, they showed themselves variable on every topic, moving about from side to side of the House like a pendulum. He knew it was hard to make all these things understood, because the public generally were not aware of what went on behind the scenes. When, then, he appealed to the House, which had sanctioned some portion of the departmental changes he had proposed, to know whether they were prepared to go farther; and requested them to appoint a committee to enquire into the subject he found his supporters vacillating. He put it to them whether in this he had not done as he should do. If they should say that he had not, let them but sanction that he should govern them as a dictator, and he would do so; but as plain thinking men, if he came to them on any particular question of vast interest to the community and asked them their opinion of the course he ought to adopt, would they refuse to give it—would they refuse a committee to enquire into the subject? ("No, no.") And yet this was what the Opposition had done. It was the same as if they had said "no, we will not allow of enquiry." The House had done this, and many of their best friends had turned against them, and they were left with a miserable majority of two. Now he would ask them whether, as a man of independence, as one who took pride in the position he held, he ought to have gone about amongst these new members, cap in hand, soliciting their votes. (Loud cheers.) It would have been unworthy of any man of independent spirit to have done so; and he and his colleagues were men of independence, and not mere place-hunters. (Continued cheering.) Seeing this, he had no desire to act the part of a dictator, or to rule the country in a state of serfdom. The majority of the sentiment of the country was what was to govern the country, for the majority of opinions of the country ruled the Assembly by returning members to it, whilst the majority of the Assembly ruled the Government. To have held office with such a bare majority would have shewn them to be a contemptible, mean, and miserable Ministry, and he was assured that if they but examined the question fairly, they also would say that this majority of two was not sufficient, that it was not such a good working majority as would enable them to carry on the business of the country efficiently. He felt that he must have a strong Government, or else the time of the country would be wasted by his retaining office. Feeling this he and his colleagues had resigned, and as men of spirit and character, he would ask, had they done right or wrong? (Loud cheers and cries of "Right!") The time would come when his conduct on this point would be generally understood. When they came to be more thoroughly acquainted with the working of Responsible Government, they would appreciate the example he had set, and would say that he had done right not to cling to office when the sense of the representatives of the people were against them. It was a principle that his, the first Responsible Government had laid, and that it would be well should it be adopted as a precedent. And what was the consequence? Another Ministry had been formed, which had been left in the first division in a minority of two, on the second in a minority of two, on the third in a minority of three, and in the last in a minority of one—a Ministry that had never divided the House without being in a minority, and yet still they hang on to office. Contrast this conduct with that of his Government, and he was sure that they would give him the palm of worthiness. When future historians should write the history of the colony, the Cowper Administration would see nothing in its pages on which to congratulate themselves, whilst he and his colleagues would, he was assured, gain the praise that he felt his conduct deserved. Let them again take the selfish view of the case. Let them put themselves in his place, and ask whether he would have resigned his office without strong cause, knowing that if he did so, and again took office, he would have again to go through the ordeal he had so recently passed through. But in resigning he had not thought that he would have been again called upon to take a part in the Government, as he was prepared to support any honest man who would have come forward to form a Ministry. Far better would it have been for him, had he so intended, to have continued to hammer on in the House with his majority of two and three; but he and his colleagues had indignantly recalcitrated against any such course. (Loud cheers.) He would go on now to the reasons why he was again before them. He had hoped to have held a seat in the House without any office; he wanted no salary, he could do without it, and would have rather sat without a salary and supported their interests; but, after Mr. Cowper had resigned and Mr. Parker had been delegated to form a Ministry, he (Mr. D.) had been called upon to take a part in that Ministry. (A voice, "And you were glad of it.") No; for if he had wished for office why had he resigned? He had resigned solely to give some other gentleman an opportunity of trying if he could succeed. If in doing this he had not acted the part of a good man, let them not vote for him on Friday. He was a plain spoken man who said fearlessly what he meant, and would succumb to no meanness to secure a vote. The salary of office was nothing to him, but the good of the country was much. For that he had given up his seat in the Legislature, and he was there that night without a seat, and it was for them to say whether after what he had done they thought him worthy to go back again. (Loud cheers, and cries of "You are.") The voting on Friday would decide that, as he believed, in his favour, for he had the most implicit confidence in public opinion. He had never used any back-door influence throughout his public career; he had passed through eight elections, every one of which had been contested; and though he had been most virulently and unscrupulously opposed by one section of the Press, yet it would be for them and them alone to say whether they would bear him out in what he had done. (Loud cheers.) He would now take the three subjects on which he had been misrepresented. And first, with regard to the expression that he had made use of for a particular purpose with respect to a matter then before the House of Representatives—either that the House was the country, or that it was nothing. What was the meaning of this expression? Let them consider the circumstances, and they would see. The Assembly by a majority of three had said, that they had not confidence in the Cowper Ministry. The question had been decided,—was not then *sub judice*, and he had called upon Mr. Cowper not to be influenced by any party feeling expressed by any one-sided meeting that might be held; but that if public opinion were to be expressed on the matter, that it should be that of the whole country, and nothing less. He knew very well what public opinion was, what was its weight and value, and that it was that that governed the Parliament itself. He knew that it had been public opinion that had done away with the Corn Laws, and had secured the passing of the Reform Bill; and that it was public opinion, exercised by legitimate means, that governed every really free country. But he defied any one to show the right of any mere party meeting to influence the Legislature. Such act it was the part of the people only to do. And who were the members of the Assembly?—they stood for the time being in the place of those who had sent them there to represent them; and as representatives of the country, they were the country, or they were nothing. To say otherwise would be to ignore the very first principles of Constitutional Government; and if they sent him in to the Assembly he should represent them, and so far as the House was concerned, he should be there. Each member, there, stood in the place of a constituency, and multiplying that by fifty-four, and there they had the country. (Loud cheers.) Now, as to his presumed intention of taxing the widow and the orphans. He must say at the outset that he totally disagreed with the fiscal schemes of Mr. Cowper. He would never consent to tax bulk and not value, and to impose heavier burdens on the poor than on the rich. The principle of his Ministry had been to raise their funds upon property, and in going upon the principle of direct taxation for the first time, they had proposed it in the shape in which it would be the least onerous—that of a tax on succession, and a legacy duty. But in doing this the humbler classes would never have been touched at all, because a limit would have been named below which no duty would be levied; he was not prepared to say the amount, but probably it would have been £200 or £300, below which legacies would have been untouched. By this plan property would have been reached by the very fairest way; besides by the scale of duty, the widow or orphan who had over £200 succession would have had only to pay £2 per cent., whilst the higher duty would have been levied upon the stranger who leapt into a legacy or succession made valuable by the expenditure of the public funds, as it was from them that the improvements and public works which made property around it valuable, were provided. Then, as to having changed his opinions; he would challenge them to read the speech that he had delivered them on the 19th February, 1855, and to compare that with his acts at the present day. He had told them then, that though he was a progressive, yet that he was a cautious politician, and that, though like the tortoise he might appear slow, yet that his steady pace in progress would permanently outrun those who like the hare in the fable should dare him to the race. He had said then that he was no advocate for universal suffrage, or vote by ballot, and he said so now. He had said even more than that, that intelligence and property combined should be the basis on which the franchise should rest (cheers), and that if they went beyond that they would make the electors, as well as the representatives, far less respectable than they were. Such opinions he held then, and such opinions he held now, and he would ask those who voted for him then, why they should now refuse him their suffrages. It was for them to say, whether or not he was the same, and with their verdict would he be satisfied. With regard to his policy, it did not behove him to say too much, but this he would remark, that, as regarded revenue, since the expenditure of the country for necessary works and improvements were so heavy, part of the burden must now be borne by property. In this they would but be following the example of England, which had permanently adopted a tax on property. As to indirect taxation, he had in 1855 opposed the increased duty on tea, sugar, and tobacco, though the Government had carried it by a majority; and that he was an advocate for the tariff of 1852, which he considered a reasonable and a liberal one. But whatever tax he might agree to, he would never consent to taxing the poor man's loaf. Now let them look at the

present to put any questions to him they might think proper.

Several questions were then submitted, among which was the following: "Was the tariff of the late Ministry calculated to promote the progress of the country?" Mr. Campbell replied in substance that he did not approve of it, but urged that it was intended merely as a temporary measure to meet a financial deficiency of £80,000, occasioned chiefly through the falling due of certain debentures, and also, that the taxes proposed to be levied would have the advantage of falling lightly upon the community individually, whilst they would entail little or no expense in their collection. Another question was put to him with regard to the alienation of Crown lands, in answer to which he replied that he was in favour of a reduction of the minimum price, but that he had not made up his mind as to what should be the actual price, or as to whether the auction sales should be abolished.

Mr. MITCHELL then moved a resolution, pronouncing Mr. Campbell to be a fit and proper person to represent the electors of the Sydney Hamlets, and in doing so he carried his enthusiasm to the extent of declaring his willingness in case of emergency to tear down the British flag - a sentiment which we must do Mr. Campbell the justice to say he at once repudiated, amidst applause.

Mr. LEWIS seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. NEWMAN and Mr. JOHN DAVIS, and carried with slight opposition.

A committee was then formed, and the meeting separated with three cheers for Mr. Campbell.

## PARRAMATTA ELECTION.

AN adjourned public meeting of the electors of Parramatta was held yesterday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at Mr. A. Payten's, Australian Arms Inn. There were several hundred persons present, and the whole of the proceedings passed off in an orderly manner.

Mr. PARKER, who on his entrance was received with loud cheers, addressed the electors at some length, and was listened to throughout with great attention.

Dr. Parsons was voted to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he thanked the electors for the honour they had conferred on him. They had met to-night to hear Mr. Parker, and if they were of the same opinion as he was they would agree with him that they could not do better than return him as their representative. (Cheers.) He would challenge them to produce a man that was more fitted, from his talents and straightforwardness, to be their representative. (Cheers.) He was confident that the electors of Parramatta would say that Mr. Parker had always done his duty. He was sure they would agree with him, that there was not a man in the colony of New South Wales who had a greater desire to do his duty than Mr. Parker had. He could not sit down without telling them that they had an important duty to perform, and if they discharged their duty faithfully, they would fix on Mr. Parker as the best man in the colony to serve them conscientiously, honestly, and for the benefit not only of Parramatta, but of the colony in general. (Cheers.) With these few remarks he would ask Mr. Gould to read the advertisement convening the present meeting.

Mr. GOULD read the following advertisement:—

PARRAMATTA ELECTION.—A Public Meeting will be held at Mr. Payten's (Australian Arms Inn, Parramatta), to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock p.m., when Henry Watson Parker, Esq., will address the electors.

A meeting was held yesterday evening, but in consequence of Mr. Parker being unavoidably absent, it was adjourned until this evening. Mr. Parker was present to-night, and would address the electors.

At this stage of the proceedings the meeting was adjourned to the open air.

The CHAIRMAN said, he had the honour of being elected to the chair, and all he had to pray from them was that they would hear every person patiently, respectfully, and properly. He need not appraise them that this meeting was of essential consequence, not only to the people and electors of Parramatta, but to the colony of New South Wales. He did hope, and he was perfectly assured that he was justified in hoping, that the electors of Parramatta would conduct themselves in a way which would redound to their honour, respectability, and credit. He thought he had stated all he desired to say. They would hear Mr. Parker state his sentiments, his principles, and his intentions. He did hope they would not only hear Mr. Parker, but every man who spoke. (Cheers, and No, no.) He had now the honour to call on Mr. Murray to address them.

Mr. ANDREW MURRAY, who was received with cheers and groans, said he had been so long accustomed to the musical voices that he did not care about a noise. However, gentlemen electors of Parramatta, he had been again called upon, rather contrary to his wish, to present his old South Sea face before them once more. (Cheers.) In doing so he would say that he never came before them with greater pleasure in his life than he did on this occasion. (Uproar.) He would tell some of those who roared so very loud that all he requested was that they would hear him patiently. He would make his story very short, and he hoped it would be a sweet one, and that when he sat down, instead of their roaring, they would say go away old Murray, you have done well. His object in addressing them was to propose to them Mr. Henry Watson Parker as a fit and proper person to be re-elected for the representation of the Borough of Parramatta. (Loud cheers.) He said re-elected. ("Speak out.") Would they lend him their voices, he had rather sentorian lungs of his own. (A voice, "Go down, Webb.") Well, Mr. Webb, he had got into a web of politics, and he would try to work himself out of it, as well as he could by proposing Mr. Henry Watson Parker as a fit and proper person to represent their best interest, and not only their best interest but the interest of the colony at large. As Premier he said conscientiously that there was not a man in New South Wales better fitted for that post. (Loud cheers.) He would tell them that he would give them a reason for the "faith that was in him," as St. Paul says, and that was, that Mr. Henry Watson Parker was a man well acquainted with official business because he had served a long apprenticeship to it. He was also well acquainted with legislative business. He was therefore a gentleman who would act for the interest of the country, and would be able to carry on the Government of the country to the satisfaction of all parties. (Loud cheers.) He did not wish to say anything disrespectful in reference to the other candidate. He had been called on with his humble capacity to address the electors, and he never wished to raise his man by depreciating the man who was opposed to him. (Cheers. He would say that that gentleman was his townsman, he was his friend, as well as theirs, but still he said that he considered it was unusual and almost unconstitutional to come forward and oppose the election of the Ministers. They could not put their finger on a single instance in the history of the mother country and they all desired that their Constitution should be framed like it), where opposition was offered to the re-election of persons accepting office. He believed that thirty-nine out of every hundred individuals in Parramatta and in the colony would say that Mr. Henry Watson Parker was of all others the fittest man in the colony to be the Premier. (Loud cheers.) He had said his say, he did not expect to please them all—like the old man and the ass, who in endeavouring to please everybody pleased nobody. There were his sentiments, and he begged again in conclusion to propose Mr. Henry Watson Parker as a fit and proper person to represent them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BARNAN came forward amidst uproar and confusion. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. BEST: Are you an elector? (Uproar.)

Mr. BARNAN said he was not an elector of the Borough of Parramatta, but he was an elector for the North Riding. (Uproar.)

Mr. BEST: Then you cannot second the resolution. (Groans.) He would be heard. Mr. Barnan not being an elector, had no right to propose or second the resolution.

Mr. BARNAN said he would speak to the objection that was made. An objection had been made by Mr. Bell—(laughter, and cries of "Bite")—against his addressing them, because he was not an elector of the town of Parramatta. He would show them the folly of this. If he was not a elector of any part of the whole electoral district, he would be entitled to be their representative much less the seconder of one of them. (Cheers.) He was therefore not only entitled to second this resolution, but he would be entitled to the high and honourable position which they would place Mr. Parker in. (Loud cheers.) He would be very brief. He would leave Mr. Parker to speak his own sentiments to this meeting. He did, however, second the resolution with much pleasure. (Cheers.) He begged to remind them that, although he was not an elector of Parramatta, he was not unknown to them, and he would not have come here to-night, were it not that he felt obliged to follow the example which he found some of the members of the Legislative Assembly had adopted. They had come there to dictate to the electors of Parramatta whom they should choose. (Cheers.) He did not come here to dictate to them, but he came here to warn them against the three members of the Legislative Assembly who came from Sydney to dictate to them whom they should select. They were as competent as any constituency in New South Wales—there being none more competent—to select their representatives. He did not intend to utter one word in condemnation of his friend Mr. Byrnes. He would like to see him in the Council, and he hoped he should before long. He would support him in another place, and under other circumstances. (No, no.) He was a man who deserved well of his fellow-townsmen, and deserved to be supported when in a right position. He would ask them, as men of sense, as men of discretion, what motive brought Mr. Piddington, Mr. Flood, and Mr. Rusden (uproar) here, to tell you who you should choose. (A Voice: Fair play.) He trusted that no expression would fall from him to deserve reprobation at their hands. He only asked to be heard fairly, and to be judged impartially. He was not here as the advocate of any political party, he came here simply to support Mr. Parker. As Mr. Murray had said, he is asking to be returned again. Now what has He done to the constituency to induce his former supporters to desert him now. (Cheers.) If they thought him before a fit and proper person to represent them (and their selection was good) had he not the same claim to be returned now? (Cheers.) He regretted very much that Mr. Byrnes should be made a tool of by any party. (Loud cheers.) He would not trouble them any longer with commenting on the subject of their choice, but would warn them against a most disastrous, ruinous, and most pernicious practice which was growing up of opposing every man who, on taking office, was obliged, by the usages of Parliament, to return to his constituency to be re-elected. Could anything demonstrate to them more clearly that this was not a struggle between Mr. Parker and Mr. Byrnes, but the struggle of a party—of a faction to put out their representatives. What higher honor could be conferred on their choice than to induce the man they selected as their representative, to make him the Premier of the entire colony. (Loud cheers.) What could redound more to their credit than that their selection was supported by the universal applause of the entire colony? (Cheers.) They had hopes—well-founded hopes—that those Ministers would go to work, and work well. They had sent them to give them a fair trial, and place the man of their choice in a position to represent them and do good for their country. If he stood up against their interests and the interests of the country, then turn him out, and he would be the first person to lend a hand to kick him out. He would not detain them any longer; he only warned them against the efforts of a party who had no more business to come here than he had now; but he came here to caution and to warn them against a confederated party, who, if they allowed them to go ahead, would cause them ere long to shed bitter tears. They might date the ruin of their country from that period, when they opposed Mr. Parker, they gave that party the ascendancy. It was not a struggle between Mr. Parker and Mr. Byrnes, it was a struggle by those men who in fact had nothing to lose and everything to gain, and they would find that there was very little character amongst those men. (Cheers and hisses.) He only begged of them to look at the Ministry, and they would find it was composed of the most intelligent men in the country. The present Ministry in the Upper House—Mr. Dean Thomson, a man who was respected and loved by them all. Then there was their representative, Mr. Parker as premier, Mr. Donaldson as treasurer, and Mr. Hay as third minister, besides Mr. Manning and Mr. Darvall as Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. Good God, gentlemen, could they from the whole of the 54 members select, men more competent, or had a greater stake in the country, and who had the confidence which they have had for years. (Groans.) He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He did not, however, presume to dictate to them, but would ask them to put their hands on their hearts and say whether Mr. Byrnes was a better or a more suitable man than Mr. Parker. (No, no.) He thanked them for the patience they had shown him, and for the good order that had prevailed.

Mr. GOULD said, as an objection had been made to Mr. Barnan's seconding the resolution, he begged to second the motion that Mr. Parker was a fit and proper person to represent them.

The CHAIRMAN said they had now heard the proposer and seconder of Mr. Parker. He had now much pleasure in introducing Mr. Parker to them. (Three cheers were given for Mr. Parker.)

Mr. PARKER came forward amid loud cheers. He said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, electors of Parramatta, I have in the first place, to apologise to you if, by my absence last night, I put any of you to inconvenience. I do assure you it was from the impossibility of my attending last evening that I was absent, and from no intention of the slightest disrespect towards anyone of either my friends or my opponents. (Cheers.) I ask you, gentlemen, to be so kind as to favour me with a fair hearing on this occasion. I do assure you, in the first instance that I shall not be led to utter one word of disrespect towards any one, whether opposed to me or not. (Cheers.) Certainly not one word in opposition to Mr. Byrnes who is now put forward to oppose me. (Applause.) On the contrary, if I were actuated by the feelings of my heart, with a due consideration of what has gone before, I would far rather have been seen walking arm-in-arm up the street with Mr. Byrnes than opposing him on this occasion, or that he should be opposing me. (Cries of "hear, hear.") I have nothing whatever to do with Mr. Byrnes in this election. There is no doubt felt it his duty to come forward to contest a public principle, and those electors who think it their bounden duty, on principle, to support him, can command from me nothing but my very sincere respect. I preface my observations with these few words to show, that in what I have to say, I am actuated by no desire whatsoever to utter one word calculated to run down my opponent. (Cheers.) I would first say that I have been flattered in so many complimentary terms, not only by my hon. friend who presides on this occasion, but also by the gentlemen who have proposed and seconded me, that I do feel the utmost diffidence and distress under the arduous responsibility which I am now called upon to undertake; for I feel that my abilities and my powers to undertake what I have undertaken, have been over-estimated and too kindly and flatteringly spoken of by my friends. (No, No.) If therefore, by and bye, my utmost exertions to do my duty to the country should unfortunately fall short of what expectations may lead you to suppose, I shall indeed be a victim of severe and most mortifying disappointment. (Cheers.) All I can assure you—if you re-elect me to serve your representative, is that although I may fail in ability—however mistaken I may be in my judgment on some matters—in this, at any rate, I shall not fail—in a most sincere and industrious endeavour to discharge my duty, not only to the constituency of the borough of Parramatta, but to the whole colony, as well as to those who may confide their interests more directly to my charge. (Applause.) I feel I am placed in this peculiar situation: I am called before you on this occasion from the circumstance, perhaps, of my possessing that negative merit—for I deem it to be a negative merit, and it is one which I am assured I do possess—of not having fallen into the misfortune of creating many enemies in the country. I believe my situation here this night is almost entirely attributable to that single circumstance; it is not because of any ability I may possess in particular, but because I have through my life attempted to avoid personalities and differences of a mere personal character. (Applause.) I believe I may lay my hand upon my heart and say I have made fewer enemies in the colony than any one among you who has taken an active part in politics. (Cheers.) It is now perhaps incumbent upon me—if it were not my best wish and inclination—to afford some explanation of the reasons which have again brought me before you; and as there may appear to be some inconsistency in consequence of having at the last election stated my disinclination to accept office, and also my intention to decline it if office were offered to me, I quite acknowledge it is due to the electors of Parramatta that I should offer a free and full explanation. (Hear, hear.) And if my explanation is not satisfactory to the electors, if the constituency think I have not acted as I ought to have done at this particular juncture, all I can say is, I can scarcely expect them to elect me. (Applause.) But if, on the other hand, —(confusion)—I hope those sentiments will hear patiently. (Cheers.) If, on the other hand, I can prove that I have acted in this matter solely with a desire to carry on the government of the country satisfactorily, I will not be have it retarded as it has been by personal differences, resulting in distraction and confusion discreditable to the country. I say I do deserve to be restored to your confidence. (Applause.) I have been actuated in this matter by no motives of ambition. (Cheers.) I have had no thirst for patronage; I have no love of power (cheers); and last of all, I certainly am not tempted by the salary of office. (Applause.) I do not want the emoluments of office. (Cheers.) I have undertaken this duty solely with a desiteen, for as my humble abilities will enable me, to carry on in the best possible manner the business of the country. (Cheers.) I may say that, having been an attentive observer of parties, having been, in the discharge of my duties, an attendant in the Assembly every night, I believe, during the session, I have watched with pain and anxiety the personal acrimony, the disagreements of a personal character, the struggles for place, and of ambition—the contests for power that have taken place between contending parties, to the obstruction of the business of the country. (Hear, hear.) I say I have witnessed with pain and anxiety, because I feel I am truly, and as far as any man in this community can be, identified with the best interests of the country. (Applause.) I say it has been a source of grief to me to see such a state of things existing. (Confusion. An egg has been forcibly struck the wall of the hotel—hurled by some cowardly fellow in the assembly.) I feel at any rate that you will hear what I have to say. (Hear, hear.) Do not judge me before you have heard me: hear me first and pronounce your verdict afterwards. (Loud applause and a voice: "If we throw you out we shall soon have another election and then we'll put you in.") I now proceed to the catastrophe which led to the resignation of the Cowper Ministry. (Hear, hear.) When it is borne in mind that in the Assembly night after night—whether the Donaldson Ministry which I was not in any way pledged to support—was in power, or whether the Cowper Ministry—which I certainly did not approve of—when, I say, it is remembered what divisions took place night after night, when neither Ministry could command a majority greater than one or two votes, when parties were so evenly balanced—it will be seen how hopeless to expect any Government headed by either of those gentlemen, who had taken a prominent part, to carry on properly the business of the country. (Cheers and confusion.) I had not the remotest idea, however, that at this crisis, that his Excellency the Governor-General would have so far done me honour, as to consult me in reference to what should be done. On the contrary, so far was I from imagining such a state of things, that the moment the last result in connection with the Cowper administration had taken place, I went to my own peaceful home to enjoy myself with those domestic affairs with which I am best pleased. But his Excellency having sent for me to advise him upon the crisis in affairs, I did feel that I was placed in a position of extreme difficulty. I pointed out to the Governor-General that, balanced as evenly as the parties in the assembly appeared to be, one of the main objects which would induce me to attempt the formation of a Government would be, that by my habits of conciliation and my desire to bring together conflicting elements, and make a strong Government for the country. (Cheers.) I say it was to attempt the formation of a combination or coalition Ministry, that mainly induced me to accede to his Excellency's request, that I should undertake to form a Government for the country. The Governor-General, in having acquiesced in the propriety of my suggestion, I parted from him upon the distinct understanding that if I did not succeed in forming this coalition Ministry, I should return into his hands the trust he had first put on me the honour to confide in my own. (Cheers.) The mode in which I proceeded to attempt formation of this coalition Ministry I will now I must explain to this meeting. (Hear, hear.) I was conscious that a jealousy might exist on the part of the leaders of the two Houses which had preceded me, on the score of precedency, on one side or the other, that I felt it difficult to approach either without giving offence to the parties. (Hear, hear.) My course therefore was to request Mr. Hay to proceed to Mr. Donaldson, when I went to Mr. Cowper, to see that no jealousy should exist (laughter and applause)—so that those gentlemen might at the same time, if they thought proper, join the ministry of which I was entrusted with the formation. (Cheers.) I proceeded myself to Mr. Cowper, because I thought that gentleman might imagine he was least identified with my feelings, and having explained to him the object of my mission, he (Mr. Cowper) told me that he knew of no difference between us that would prevent him from joining my administration, and that he thought he could work with me to the world's end. (Hear, hear.) He said he knew of nothing to prevent him joining my administration, but that he was afraid he leave his party, and therefore (after some hesitation) he afterwards told me that he could not join me. That was my first effort. (Cheers.) I immediately sent off Mr. Hay and I feel that the result of his communication with Mr. Donaldson was of a very different character. (Cheers.) Mr. Donaldson, whose conduct I consider reflects upon him the highest honour, not only consented—having been Premier himself—to take office under me, but also to waive his political differences with Mr. Cowper, and to join with that gentleman if Mr. Cowper would join with me. (Cheers.) If he had done so, we might have formed a united and concentrated administration that, I am confident, would have carried on the business of the country satisfactorily. (Hear, hear.) I say the course taken by Mr. Donaldson redounds to his everlasting credit. (Hear, hear.) I should have been exceedingly glad if Mr. Cowper had taken the same course. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Cowper and Mr. Donaldson could have joined with my poor ability, I have no hesitation in saying that we should have carried on the business of the country satisfactorily, and without those interruptions and that confusion which are so much to be deplored. (Cheers.) Such being the result of the negotiation, and having started on the principle that I was to attempt the formation of a coalition Ministry, I felt that my duty was obvious. I returned to his Excellency the Governor-General, and I stated the course I had taken, and begged respectfully to return into his hands the duty he had confided in me, as I had no other course to pursue. (Cheers.) But on taking my hat to leave, his Excellency requested me to see if I could not do something else. What was I to do under these circumstances? (Cheers.) I would ask any gentleman, what could I do but accede to the request his Excellency had made to me? I did go forth with a trembling heart and a great distrust of my own ability to discharge what I thought was my duty on this occasion; I went forth and formed an administration, such as it is. (Cheers.) In the first instance, I may mention that I was tempted to secure the co-operation of my highly-honoured friend Mr. Plunkett, to whom I offered the Attorney-Generalship. I ascertained from Mr. Manning, the previous Attorney-General, that if he thought it would conduce to the benefit of the country he would waive his priority and take office under Mr. Plunkett, if Mr. Plunkett would take office under me. (Applause.) On communicating with Mr. Plunkett, that gentleman expressed himself as he had done on a previous overture being made to him, that he did not desire to take office—that he thought he had worked his work—and that unless some imperative necessity rendered his acceptance necessary, he should decline to take office. Under these circumstances I went to Mr. Manning and Mr. Darvall, who had formed part of the previous administration, and they consented to join me, with a view, if possible, to form a strong Government for the benefit of the country. (Cheers.) It may be said, no doubt, that notwithstanding all I have stated, I might have declined his Excellency's invitation to carry out the business with which he had entrusted me; but I totally and entirely deny that I had any such choice. I do assure you, in the face of this meeting—if there is any man in this meeting, or in the whole colony, who has sacrificed private comfort, his own feelings, and all his individual interests—that man is myself. (Cheers.) At any rate, I claim it for myself. I am sacrificing as much as any man has ever done to attempt to carry on the business of the country. (Cheers.) Every one who knows me, is aware that my habits at home are of the quietest and most domestic character. I have declined office over and over again. (Cheers.) I have declined all overtures presented to me in strict accordance with what I stated to this constituency on the last occasion I appeared before you; but when the Governor-General commanded me to do what he did, I appeal to this meeting whether there was any choice left to me. (Cries of "No, no," and cheers, and a voice "Go to the Club House.") Never mind the Club House! I have nothing to do with it, or anything associated with it. (Cheers.) What I wanted to ask is, in what respect my conduct has altered since this constituency did me the great honour of placing me at the top of the poll a few months ago? (Cries of "nothing," and cheers.) I am very much obliged to you for saying so. I am not altered; I am the same Mr. Parker I was a few months ago. (Cheers.) I hold the same political principles, I am the same in thought and feeling, the same in my earnest endeavour to do my duty to the constituency of Parramatta and to the country. (Applause.) The only difference between my present and my past position is, that I was then plain Mr. Parker, whereas I am now Mr. Parker, Colonial Secretary. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) This is the only difference I know of, and I would ask this constituency, if Mr. Parker was fit to represent them as the plain "Mr. Parker," are they likely to be not so well represented by "Mr. Parker, Colonial Secretary." (Cheers and laughter.) Will my position be such as to render me less powerful for the interests of Parramatta than I was before? (Cheers.) Shall I not be able to forward the interests of this constituency quite as much, in the position of Colonial Secretary, as I was before? (Cheers.) If, however, I were to attempt to promise too much for the constituency of Parramatta in the present exalted position I hold, it might seem to savour of bribery and corruption. (Cheers and laughter.) I offer no such bait: I shall do my duty and no more. Now, I would beg respectfully to offer a few remarks concerning a meeting which took place a few evenings ago, because—although I have no intention whatever of saying one word in respect to the meetings of those gentlemen who may feel themselves called on to oppose me—I have a great objection to the intrusion into our affairs—the affairs of Parramatta—of what I may term foreign elements. I want no gentlemen from Sydney,—I want no gentlemen from booksellers' shops, or from the Hunter,—I want no one who represents Hartley,—no one from up the Hunter, to tell me, or to tell the people of Parramatta what their duty is. (Cheers.) The members of this constituency are quite competent to form a judgment for themselves. (Applause.) By their verdict, I am prepared to stand or fall. But I will not submit to be influenced by what I call foreign elements. (Applause.) They have no right to come and dictate to us what our course of politics should be. (Hear, hear.) I say, if my explanation suits the people of Parramatta, I care not what Mr. Martin thinks of me; I care not what Mr. Piddington may say, neither do I care what the Rusdens think of me. (Cheers and laughter.) But when I say I do not care what Mr. Martin, Mr. Piddington, or the Rusdens say of me, I mean in Parramatta. (Laughter.) Let them take their places on the floor of the Assembly (where I shall be, I hope), and I shall be fully prepared to meet them there; and there I will argue with them. (Cheers.) I do not want them to come to me in Parramatta; let them come to their proper sphere in the Assembly, and there, if I have not the ability to meet them, I will try, at any rate. I would conclude with one observation about this principle of Responsible Government, because I know that a great deal has been said against it. I know that I have been a great enemy of Responsible Government. I deny now, as I have before denied, the charge that I am in any way whatever an enemy of Responsible Government: on the contrary, I maintain that I am its advocate in principle to the very extreme. (Cheers.) I am the greatest admirer of Responsible Government, in my opinion, in the very acme of perfection; it is the best thing possible the country could experience; my only doubt ever has been, whether it might not be too early introduced into the country. (Hear, hear.) But I never doubted as to its benefits. (Cheers.) Whether I was right or wrong in my doubts about the premature ness of its introduction, the occurrence of the last few months will perhaps bear better evidence than any thing I may say this evening. For has there not been confusion and distraction? Has there not been delay of public business, and a putting off of every thing tending to the good of the country? Has there not been a want of that progress which I could desire to be carried on under a proper and soundly constructed administration? I for one will have great distrust of any such Responsible Government has been introduced. It is at our doors. We are in possession of it; and being in possession of it, I say it is the duty of us all to put our shoulder to the wheel to carry it out. (Cheers.) It is in this spirit I have to explain to you, because I do say whatever my doubts may have been, that Responsible Government having been brought home to us with all what might appear to be its evils, I for one will do my best and earnest energies to try and carry out that principle. (Cheers.) All I have to say in conclusion is, that if I have the honour to be returned to represent you in the Assembly, (Cheers, and cries of "We will.") Well, I hope you will, and I think you will. (Applause.) If, I say again, you do me the honour to return me to the Assembly, as I think you will, and if after I go to the Assembly the measures which my administration may produce, are not satisfactory to the country and to your constituency, I will turn to you and say, ("Bravo.") If I do not give you satisfaction (Applause me, and I will be satisfied; but let me try, and if I fail, let the ignominy fall upon my own back, and I shall feel I have met my just reward. (Applause.) I return you my sincere thanks for the patience with which you have listened to me, and I trust to your being kind to me on Friday, and making me the same Mr. Parker, Colonial Secretary, as you made me that I was a few weeks ago. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. BERT begged to ask Mr. Parker a few questions. The first question was,—By the fourth clause of the Act of Parliament authorising her Majesty to assent to the Amended Constitution Bill, the Two-thirds Clause, contained in the 17th and 42nd of the Amended Bill, may be repealed by simple majorities—Is Mr. Parker prepared to advise his Excellency, when such a Bill is presented for the Royal assent, that his Excellency should give it forthwith?

Mr. PARKER: In reply to Mr. Bell's question, it is exceedingly satisfactory to know that I can answer it in the affirmative. Not only have I satisfied myself that no further opposition to this can be correct, but I am prepared to say, as the head of the Administration, that a measure will be introduced for the repeal of the Two-thirds Clause.

Mr. BERT: That is no answer. I ask you whether you will advise his Excellency to assent to the Bill?

Mr. PARKER: Mr. Bell seems to put a power to his question. As Minister of the Crown I hereby pledge myself to advise his Excellency to assent to it forthwith. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BERT: Will Mr. Parker, during the present session, bring in or support the passing of a bill to alter the number of representatives, and the apportionment of representatives, to be chosen by the different constituencies for the Legislative Assembly?—as sec. 17.

Mr. PARKER, in reply to that question, I beg to state it is not the intention of the Administration, so far as I have been at present consulted on the subject, to introduce any measure this session to alter the distribution of the representatives. Possibly, under the circumstances of a separation of Moreton Bay from the colony, which has been sufficiently announced in some of the public prints, it may be necessary to distribute those members. With regard to a measure for the distribution of all the country, the Ministers do not pledge themselves to bring forward any measure this session.

Mr. BERT: Will Mr. Parker, during the present session, bring in a bill, or support the passing thereof, "to alter the provisions of the Constitution Act, so as to enable the nomination of members to another Legislative Council," as authorized by sec. 42?

Mr. PARKER,—In reply to that question, I beg to state that it is not the intention of the Administration, so far as I am at present advised, to introduce any measure to alter in its materials the present Constitution. This was a conclusion arrived at by my predecessor, Mr. Cowper, that at such a late period of the session such a measure would be impracticable.

Mr. BERT,—Will Mr. Parker advise the introduction of a bill for establishing a Government bank of issue, the notes of which should be a legal tender?

Mr. PARKER:—I am not prepared to do that this session.

The resolution was then put, by the chairman, and carried amidst loud and continued cheering.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Parker and three for the chairman, and the meeting separated.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—An interesting paper on the Parramatta Water Works was last evening read by Mr. R. O. Moriarty, at the meeting of the above Society. We shall reserve our remarks on it until tomorrow the publication of Mr. Moriarty's paper.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, some scoundrels made a burglarious entry into the dwelling-house of Mr. Ivenside, Palmer-street, by means of skeleton keys. The inmates, the only persons only, had just retired to rest, but the eldest, a lad about fifteen years of age, luckily heard the noise made by the burglars. He remained quiet for a few minutes till he heard them ascend the stairs, when he roused up, locked the bedroom door where he slept, and ran to the verandah and gave an alarm. This was more than the burglars reckoned on, and fearing a capture they precipitately decamped, without securing any booty. A small quantity of powder was found the next morning in the house, which wasleft behind by the burglars. Mr. I consides himself returned home a few minutes after the occurrence. Should his visitors return, he hopes to give them a warm reception.

The water will be shut off from the city on Friday next, the 10th instant, for the purpose of allowing certain works to be done in the tunnel at Hyde Park.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—We understand upon good authority, that it is not the intention of the Government to carry out the extreme sentence of the law upon the convicted prisoner, Man William Newland, who was found guilty at the last Goulburn assizes of the murder of Nicholas Creaghan, at Tumut.

MOTOR LOST.—On Tuesday last Mr. Lemon, of York-street, dealer, drew from the Oriental Bank the sum of £92 in notes, which sum he lost between the Bank and Messrs. Parkie and Lambert's Auction Mart in George-street. The loss was reported to the police, and between four and five o'clock in the afternoon Constable Hegarty apprehended four women, common prostitutes, on a charge of stealing the money—finding it, and appropriating it to their own purposes. They denied the charge. On their persons were found bills of parcels for goods purchased—furniture, drapery, &c.—to the amount of £18. They were brought before the Bench yesterday—they denied the charge—and were remanded for further inquiry.

## NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the United Presbyterian Church, Phillip-street, took place yesterday, in presence of a considerable congregation of people. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Hugh Darling, who gave out a portion of the 102nd Psalm, which was sung by the assemblage. He then read a chapter from the Bible, and called upon the Rev. Dr. Ross to engage in prayer, after which Mr. Darling proceeded to perform the usual ceremony of laying the foundation stone. Beneath the stone were deposited the various coins of the realm, and a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Empire* newspapers, together with a summary of the principles connected with the formation and management of the United Presbyterian Church., a copy of which we give below:

*The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, of which this Church in Sydney is a branch, began to exist on 5th December, 1733. The false doctrine, the want of discipline, and the arbitrary measures of the ruling party in the Church of Scotland, has been a "lamentation and for a lamentation" to many godly men in her communion. In 1733 the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, minister of Stirling, in a sermon preached before the synod of Perth, lifted up his voice like a trumpet against the evils that have crept into the Church. For this faithfulness the synod resolved to censure him. He appealed to the Assembly, in which he was joined by the Revs. Alexander Moncrieff, Abernethy, William Wilson, Perth, and James Fisher, Kinclaven. When the appeal came before the Assembly in May, 1733, instead of seeking to rectify the wrong, or raise up a barrier against deformism, with high handed authority it rebuked the four brethren. On the 5th December, 1733, these four brethren formed themselves into a presbytery at Gairney Bridge, near Kinross, and in December, 1736, "resolved to proceed in the full exercise of the powers with which they were themselves invested by the Head of the Church." Soon after, they were joined by the Revs. Ralph Erskine, Dunfermline, Thomas Mair, of Orwell, Thomas Nairn, of Abbotshall, and James Thomson, of Burntisland. For a time peace, harmony, and love reigned, and the new denomination rapidly increased in numbers. In 1761, an attempt was made to introduce the Burgess oath, which was doubted by two branches; but in 1763 the two denominations were again united, under the designation of the United Secession Church.*

*The Relief Church had its rise in 1752. The Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, was deposed by the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for vindicating the Presbytery of Dunfermline, of which he was a member, for the non-settlement of a minister at Inverkeithing, against the wishes of the people. The Rev. Messrs. Thomson, Jedburgh, and James Bonar, of Paisley, joined with him, and formed a presbytery, in December, 1761, and met as a synod, in Edinburgh, in 1772. These two bodies, the Secession and Relief Churches, had secession from the Church of Scotland on essentially the same grounds; they both held the same doctrine, the same form of government, and, in the most minute conformity in the profession of their faith, and the Church of Christ was entirely distinct from, and should in no way be under the control of the State. Notwithstanding, on a question of secession, on an essential, not to the support and extension of the Church of Christ—in the 18th day of May, 1847, they united, and a day of jubilee it was when the union was consummated. Now the name of the body is "The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland."*

*Under the auspices of this Church the Rev. Hugh Darling, late of the Scots Establishment, was sent out to Sydney, in the year May, 1851, he landed in Sydney on the 17th day of June, commenced preaching in the Supreme Court House, King-street, on the 11th July, he formed the first United Presbyterian Church in Sydney, on the 22nd day of July, 1851, he—Mr. Darling—succeeded to John Richardson, William King, Alexander Douglas, John Cameron, and others, as ground in Phillip-street, for the special purpose of erecting a church holding the principles of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, on the 4th day of October, 1852, the first stone of the first United Presbyterian Church in Sydney was laid by the Rev. Hugh Darling, dedicated to the service of God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and the house to be erected thereon for the publication of the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, in humble dependence on the protection of the Holy Spirit for the regeneration and sanctification of the souls laid by the truth as contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament with supplication for the blessing of the Most High in the presence of those assembled, October 4th, A.D. 1856. R. B. Donaldson, James Davidson, architect, contractor. Mr. Hugh Darling, Peter Duncan; John Muller; James Scott; John M'Clelland; Edward Perrin; David Stewart; Hamilton Anderson; James Hunt, chairman; William King, treasurer; William Fullerton, secretary; Hugh Darling, minister; James Scott, elder; William Fullerton, ditto.*

Mr. DARLING then laid the foundation stone, and addressed the audience as follows:

My Christian friends,—The stone on which I now stand is the foundation stone of the first United Presbyterian Church in Sydney. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has existed for more than 120 years. Her name is dear to my heart; I love her principles; I honour her institutions—Scotland owes her much. When moral darkness brooded over the land, she was a lamp of light; when the rights and privileges of the people were infringed, she was their defence. When another gospel than the glorious Gospel of the blessed God was proclaimed—a gospel that plucked from the head of the Redeemer his diadem of beauty, and planted in its place a crown of thorns—a gospel which enriched with no spiritual blessing, and adorned with no spiritual beauty,—she held fast and held forth the faith once delivered to all saints. And still from all her pulpits is proclaimed the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, —the truth which makes us wise unto salvation,—the truth by which the souls of men are "mentioned for the inheritance of the saints in light." I ever Scotland forget thee, Oh! Jerusalem, well may her right hand forget her cunning, and her tongue cleave to the roof of her mouth. Scotland has found in the great ones of the earth as enlisted under her banner. By her, not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called. She has been peculiarly the church of the poor. Her principles founded on the Word of God; her ministers aiming not at worldly aggrandisement, but the moral and spiritual elevation of the people, and inculcating the exclusive right of the members in full communion to elect their own office-bearers. She has pointed upon the affections of the sons and daughters of Scotland—"the land of the mountain and the flood,"—and now exerts a moral and spiritual influence equal to any Presbyterian Church in Scotland—an influence which will vibrate to the ends of the earth, and be felt to the latest ages of posterity—an influence which we believe will mould the minds and give a tone to the character of unborn generations. Recognising the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and manners—the Lord Jesus Christ as the King and Head of His Church—Presbytery as a Scriptural form of church government—the Westminster Confession as the confession of faith—we believe that the Church of Christ is entirely distinct from the kingdoms of this world—that all visible saints received by Christ, though differing in some minor matters, should be received into the fellowship of the church—that the Lord hath ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel, and that they who are taught in the Gospel should communicate to him who teaches in all good things; that it is not only the duty, but the privilege of the Church to support and extend the ordinances of the Gospel, and to call "everything the place of her tents." In Canada, in Jamaica, in Victoria, in Calabar, she has lengthened her cords and strengthened her stakes, and now, by the blessing of God, we have laid the foundation-stone of a sister branch of this church in New South Wales. When the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland began to exist, the ground on which we now stand, and on which the city is built, was a desert, trod, it might be, by human feet, but they were the feet of savage men, ignorant of a Saviour's name and a Saviour's love. No temple was erected in which to worship the most high God;

No sound of the church-going bell
invited to the courts of God's house; even houses in which civilised men could dwell did not exist. Now, wherever we turn elegant buildings meet our view. These structures proclaim the diligence, the energy of the human mind. These are the results of successful enterprise—these indicate the civilisation and refinement of the people. But what would the city be without its churches—without its institutions for moral and spiritual instruction, then? What? The City of the Dead—a grave in which were buried the souls of men—a valley like that which Ezekiel saw full of dry bones. But, blessed be God, a change has taken place; we have erected, manifest that this is a land of gospel light—that some at least of the people feel that they are spiritual beings, fit for immortality — wedded to eternity. While laying these foundations, under the name of the United Presbyterian, our main object is the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, our ruling is "Let names and parties fall, and Jesus Christ be all in all." We preach—and may God stop the mouth of the man that ever preaches anything else in the house erected on this ground—the universal depravity of

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, OTHERWISE CALLED DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

These OLD AGE PENSIONS are secured by the Government, being specially protected by an Act of Council, to the extent of £2 per week, and the pensions of married women are, also specially secured as if they were unmarried. No creditors, or the process of any court can touch a pension granted by this society in terms of the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid up Capital, £1,250,000. | Reserved Fund, £251,265.
Rules of Business.—Sydney Branch.

Interest on Deposits.—The Corporation allows interest on money deposited for fixed periods of three, six, or twelve months.

The Corporation grants cash credits, and discounts approved bills.

The Corporation grants drafts on London payable on demand, or at thirty days' sight; and drafts on Scotland or Ireland on demand. Also, circular notes, negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, India, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Drafts are also granted on the branches of the Corporation at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, and Melbourne, at the exchange of the day.

The Corporation purchases or collects bills payable in Europe, or in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, and Melbourne.

GEORGE K. INGELOW, manager.

COUNTRY AGENCIES.—The LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors beg to publish, for general information, the following list of their Agencies established in the country districts of this colony, and to state that they will be happy to receive applications from respectable parties for the appointment of Agents for districts where they are not represented.

FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| AT BRISBANE ... ... | Messrs. R. Towns and Co. |
| IPSWICH ... ... | Mr. A. Macalister |
| NEWCASTLE ... ... | Messrs. Bingle and Son |
| MAITLAND ... ... | Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick |
| ALBURY ... ... | Mr. J. C. Pierce |
| WINDSOR ... ... | Mr. Wm. Walker |
| YASS ... ... | Mr. Rees Jones |
| CAMPBELLTOWN ... | Mr. James Turner |
| GOULBURN ... ... | Mr. William Chatfield |
| BATHURST ... ... | Mr. J. S. Home |
| KIAMA ... ... | Mr. William Marks. |

FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| AT GUNDAGAI ... ... | Messrs. Joseph Chalder and Co. |

MEDICAL REFEREES.

| | |
|---|---|
| AT PAMBULA ... ... | Richard Bligh, Esq. |
| STROUD ... ... | Samuel Harris, Esq. |

Offices—Margaret-street, Wynyard square, Sydney.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
September 15th, 1856.

TOWN AND COUNTRY RATES GREATLY REDUCED.—THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY:
Edward Knox, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Joseph S. Willis, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.A.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
SURVEYOR—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
RESIDENT SECRETARY—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

Capital subscribed exceeding.....£1,700,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding ..... 700,000

Of which £100,000 is invested in the Colony, in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £169,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.

Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special arrangement.

Goods and Stocks-in-Trade of a non-hazardous description, deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself; but General Merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous, and insured as such.

FLOATING POLICIES.

Covering merchandise in all or any of the stores in Sydney, as above described, subject to the average clause, will be charged not less than 12s. per cent. per annum.

The Average Clause applies to "Floating Policies" only, and is introduced in no other cases except by special agreement.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services. Losses by bush fires made good.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors continue to receive proposals for the sale and purchase of Annuities, Endowments, and Reversions, and for Insurances on Lives. No entrance or admission fees are required, nor is any additional premium charged to officers in the army or navy, unless called into actual service. The following are amongst the advantages held out by the Company:—

Two Scales of Premiums, one lower than those of most other companies; the other carrying Guaranteed Additions, or entitling to Guaranteed Reductions in the Future Premiums, on a plan entirely new and peculiar to this Institution. The scale of reductions which are guaranteed, ranges from 32½ to 52 per cent. on the Amount of Premium, and the Bonus contingent only on the continuance of the life doubles the amount of the policy.

No Liability of Partnership, these reductions and additions not being contingent upon profits.

Policies are issued upon the half-premium system.

Surrenders of Policies are accepted on very liberal terms; and Claims paid within three months after proof of death.

No extra charge to members of the Volunteer Corps.

PREMIUM TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

| Age. | Without Bonus. | With Bonus. | 1st Bonus after 10 payments. | Reduced Premium after 1st Bonus. | Within 1 year. | Within 7 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 20 | 1 13 7 | 1 19 0 | 8 10 0 | 1 6 1 | 1 0 3 | 1 2 0 |
| 30 | 2 2 6 | 2 9 5 | 9 0 10 | 1 12 9 | 1 0 6 | 1 7 0 |
| 40 | 2 16 3 | 3 5 5 | 10 3 4 | 2 2 2 | 1 11 5 | 1 14 9 |
| 50 | 3 19 8 | 4 12 4 | 11 13 4 | 2 19 1 | 2 5 8 | 2 10 3 |
| 60 | 6 1 6 | 7 1 5 | 15 18 4 | 4 4 1 | 3 13 0 | 4 9 1 |

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the office of the Company

Agents for both departments: For Moreton Bay, at Brisbane, R. Towns and Co.; Ipswich; A. Macalister. Maitland — Wolfe and Garrick. Newcastle — Bingle and Son. Goulburn—William Chatfield. Windsor—William Walker. Bathurst—James Stirling Home. Campbelltown—James Turner. Albury, J. C. Pierce. Kiama, William Marks. Yass—Rees Jones. For the Fire Department: At Gundagai—Joseph Chalder and Co. Pambula—Medical Referee, Richard Bligh, Esq.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

HAMILTON'S BREAD AND STEAM BISCUIT BAKERY.—Important to Families, the Shipping Interest, Pleasure Parties, the Working Classes, and the Public generally.—GEORGE HAMILTON, in gratefully acknowledging the extensive patronage bestowed upon him for many years past by the citizens of Sydney, shipowners, shipmasters, &c., particularly since the introduction into his establishment of improved steam baking machinery, begs to intimate that he is prepared to supply, in any quantity, and on the shortest notice, bread, biscuit, &c., at the following reduced prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bread, of pure Gallego flour, per 2-lb. loaf ... | 0 0 6 |
| Ditto, ditto colonial flour, ditto ... ... | 0 0 5 |
| Biscuit, cabin, per 100 lbs. ... ... | 1 10 0 |
| Ditto, pilot, ditto ... ... ... | 1 6 0 |
| Ditto, ship, ditto ... ... ... | 1 4 0 |
| Ditto, wine, picnic, soda, and cracker, per lb. ... | 0 0 7 |
| Ditto, abernethy and capsains, ditto ... | 0 0 5 |

Steam Biscuit Bakery, 62, Hunter-street.

NEWTOWN FOLKS.—Fine Black, Green, and Mixed Teas, 1s. 6d.; good Rice, 2d.; Butter, 1s. 6d. APPLEJOHN'S.

TO PRINTERS.—Several Founts of new Type for SALE; Flowers, Borders, &c. Price low. Address H. C., Post Office, Newtown.

HARRISON'S PATENT METALLIC LIQUID SHEATHING.—The necessity for a composition of the above description, at a moderate cost, to effectually prevent the accumulation of sea-weed, barnacles, &c., on the bottoms of iron vessels, has been long felt; it being well known that from the want of such a preparation, instances are frequent of steamers falling off two or three knots an hour in their speed, when docking has been impracticable after every few months' run. The steamers now under contract to Government in the Baltic, Mediterranean, and Black Seas are striking examples of this.

The patentee, being himself an owner of both iron and wooden ships, has long had this above desideratum in view, and has of course had ample opportunities of making extensive experiments; and he has at length—after employing the whole interim since he obtained this patent in February last in erecting the necessary machinery—perfected the manufacture of the above-named composition, combining all the protective qualities of copper sheathing, with the advantage of being applicable (and most peculiarly adapted) to iron as well as wooden vessels, and at a price not exceeding one-twentieth that of copper!!!

The Patent Metallic Liquid Sheathing is a combination of the most active mineral poisons, amalgamated into a pigment perfectly anti-corrosive on metals, and highly preservative on wood. As a coating for wooden vessels without metal sheathing (and as a substitute for which the patentee confidently recommends it), it will be found effectual against fouling, barnacles, and the danger of damage by worms.

As a coating over zinc sheathing it is of the greatest importance, giving to that metal the appearance and all the properties of the patent yellow metal, especially its poisonous nature and aptitude to cast off, by the action of the sea, small surface particles, which property it is that alone prevents metalled ships from fouling.

The patentee feels sure that a short explanation of this action of the sea-water on the Patent Metallic Liquid Sheathing will be an all-sufficient recommendation to every practical man. It is composed of the most subtle mineral poisons, ground together with other ingredients; whilst almost in a state of fusion, yet kept, by a peculiar arrangement in the apparatus, just below the point at which sublimation would take place. Being thus rendered perfectly smooth and impalpable, it offers not the slightest resistance to the water; and as it imperceptibly wears away by its action, retains the same polished surface, continually emitting the most minute poisonous crystals. Thus it will be seen that this peculiar property of Sheathing Copper has been attained in the Liquid Sheathing!

A vessel without either copper, yellow metal, or zinc, will require the first time two coats, after, one only; and it is recommended to re-coat once every twelve months. And as the Patent Metallic Liquid Sheathing is already taken up by houses in all parts of India, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, Australia, &c., there will generally be little difficulty in complying with this requirement; but the patentee strongly recommends a supply to every ship leaving England, with her stores of paint, &c.

The Patent Liquid Sheathing is also invaluable for preserving the bottoms of fishing vessels, in all climates, and pleasure boats of every description, instead of paint, both in salt and fresh water; also, in pile-driving, making bridges, buoys, &c., and particularly in localities where sea worms are well known to abound.

To those who are prejudiced in favour of copper, the patentee recommends coating the wood under it (before felting) with this preparation, so that if a sheet or two be displaced, the ship may not suffer from worming; and the value of his invention will be demonstrated. He also recommends to those who adopt zinc sheathing to try a coating of his composition, feeling sure it will remove all drawbacks to that metal, and bring it into extensive use.

PRICES.

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|---|---|
| Black sheathing, per cwt. ... ... | 56s. |
| Copper-coloured, per cwt. ... ... | 42s. |

An invoice of the above, now landing from the Sea King, for SALE by KIRCHNER and Co.
1, Wynyard-street, 3rd September.

NOTICE.—M'MULLEN'S COACH MANUFACTORY, No. 35, Parramatta street.—MICHAEL M'MULLEN takes this opportunity of again thanking his patrons and the public for the numerous kindnesses received from them, and begs to remind them that he has removed to the above premises, where every branch in the coachmaking business is carried on. Painting and trimming being the "finishing" to every proper turn-out, he flatters himself that he is pretty well known in that particular branch of the trade to make it necessary for him to say anything on that subject. Suffice it to say, that articles going out of his manufactory shall be unrivalled for elegance and style, and promises that despatch, good work, and civility shall be his motto.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Parties from the interior and others would do well to visit the above warerooms, where an endless variety of furniture, bedsteads, and bedding, offers good choice, and at moderate prices. ☞ Mark the address.
DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse,
(WILLIAM DEAN and CO., Proprietors.)
City Mart, Market-street.
Packing done with the utmost care.

BALZORINE DRESSES, 400 at 4s. 11d. each, 12 yards, WALTHAM RUSH and CO., Pitt-street.

THIS DAY, 900 Rich Brown Silk Parasols, from 1s. each. WALTHAM RUSH and CO., Pitt-street.

THIS DAY.—Rich Silk Mantles, at half the English cost. WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The Drapery Stock of WALTHAM RUSH and CO., must be sold in 21 days.

GENERAL DRAPERY, and Family Linen Establishment, 212, George-street. J. TAIT and CO.

DRAB, BEAVER, and SHELL HATS, for the Summer.—Now landing, from the Clyde and Sea King, 28 cases of drab beaver, shell, French, and ladies' riding hats of the best quality and latest fashions: also, a large supply of 1 and 1½ inch gold navy lace, gold oak leaf ditto, embroidered crowns, cannons, gold shoulder cord, livery bands, cockades, &c., &c. Every description of hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

ANDREW FAIRFAX, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer, 53, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

ANDREW FAIRFAX, Provision Dealer, &c., 53, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FAMILY ORDERS executed with despatch. ANDREW FAIRFAX, 53, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

CAMDEN BACON, 1s. per lb. at ANDREW FAIRFAX'S, 53, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

CAMDEN BUTTER, 1s. 6d. per lb., at ANDREW FAIRFAX'S, 53, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

NOW LANDING, ex DUNBAR,—
Sheet zinc, No. 8, 9, 10
Galvanized sheet iron, 28 G.
Patent mail axles
Hay rakes
Hay forks
Sickles and scythes
Single and double barrel guns
Patent mangle castings
Japanned door scrapers
Fenders and fire-irons
Bright iron and brass hames
Skinners' whips
Spring rat-traps
Copper boat nails
Dog chains
Brass taps
Brass wood screws
Counter scales
Japanned dish-covers
Wire dish-covers
Galvanized wire netting
Wheat and brass sieves.
C. F. EDWARDS (late Nott and Edwards), 427, George-street, eight doors past Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Liverpool salt
Patent perambulators
Carriage and cart wheels
White lead, 28 x 56 lb. drums
Boiled and raw oil, in drums
Turps
Lead piping, ½ inch
Sheet lead, 4 and 6 lbs
Holloware
Bagatelle boards
Patent stone filters, 1 to 4 gallons
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6.
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Manila cigars, No. 3, duty-paid
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's
American hops
Bottled fruits
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Starch, Orlando Jones' patent
Essence lemon
Sherry wines, Burdon's brand
Champagne, various brands
Case brandy pale cognac.
Lowndes's old tom
Bottled ale and porter, Byass's and Marsetti's
Ind and Coope's strong Romford ale
Taylor's porter
Schwappe's soda water and lemonade
INVOICES boots and shoes, velvet wine corks, moleskin trousers, doeskin and alpaca clothing, stair damask, pilot jackets and trousers, Louis Braun's hats and caps, glass lustres, door mats, &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting-house, 213, George-street

SALT ROCK.—Coarse and fine Salt for Sale. LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Flinders-st., Melbourne.

NEW ZEALAND PINE.—Small cargo of New Zealand timber (Kauri) for SALE. JOSEPH KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.

GAZOGEN APPARATUS, in lots to suit purchasers. E. ROTTMANN and CO., Circular Quay, behind the Custom House.

DOGCARTS, by Thorne and Co., London, and Mulliner, Northampton; Whitechapel cart; Hyde park Pineton. ASPINWALL, SUTHERLAND, and CO.

POTATOES and BUTTER, at J. SHOBBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most celebrated remedy for Liver Complaints and Indigestion.—Henry, Stifford, of Bothwell, V.D.L., was afflicted with an inveterate liver complaint, indigestion, and great weakness consequent upon a bad state of the fluids; many very eminent men prescribed for him, but their medicine did not touch his complaint, and he became thoroughly tired of consulting the faculty as they did him no good whatever. His sister, who had been cured of Dropsy by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him to try them, which he did, and this celebrated remedy, in six weeks thoroughly restored tone to the digestive organs, corrected the fluids, and left him in robust health, making him think of his former sufferings as the remaining vestiges of some horrible dream. These Pills are also a certain cure for asthma. Sold at the establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—Opening of New Goods, per Taymouth Castle, all of which are now ready for sale.
Berlin wools, 4 and 8 threads
Canvas, in all sizes
Crochet and netting silk
Berlin and crochet patterns
Pieces of needlework in raised cross and tent stitch
Cushion cords and tassels
Crochet cotton in the pound
Beads and commenced beadwork
French embroidery cotton
Filo-celle
Gilt beads and purse mounts
Painted patterns on canvas
Russia and fancy braids
Cards and patterns for bookmarkers
Persian insect powder, for the destruction of all sorts of obnoxious insects
Charms and brooches.
W. READING, 254, George-street.

GRAND DISPLAY of NOVELTIES.—Now opened, and ready for inspection, a large assortment of the newest and most elegant goods ever imported, the selection having been made in the European market expressly for this colony, by Mr. GEORGE CHISHOLM.
Two cases ladies' brown straw hats, new shapes
One case girls', boys', and children's ditto ditto ditto
One ditto leghorn bonnets and hats
Two ditto bonnet fronts
One ditto black silk mantles, visites, &c.
One ditto ditto moire ditto ditto
Two ditto fashionable and elegant silk and Norwich robe dresses
One ditto bonnet ribbons
One ditto barege and balzorine dresses, new
One ditto black crapes
One ditto ditto crape and glace silks
One ditto parasols, new French style
One ditto ladies' coutille and nursing stays
Two ditto white cotton and Lisle thread stockings
One ditto gents' China spun-silk drawers and undershirts
One ditto 3 yards wide mosquito net, white, pink, blue, and green
Three ditto Horrocks's longcloths, all qualities
Two ditto Bedford and woollen cords
One ditto summer doeskins
Two ditto gents' fine white shirts
One ditto youths' and boys' ditto
Four ditto oil-cloth table covering
Nine bales carpets—brussels, velvet pile, tapestry, and Kidderminster
One bale stair carpets
Two bales rugs, in great variety
A large quantity of gents' and boys' ready-made summer clothing on hand.
GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO.,
150, Pitt street.

OUTFITTING.—Families visiting Europe will save much time and trouble by selecting their outfits at Mrs. MAY'S Outfitting Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street, where every article required can be obtained at a moderate price. Estimates prepared, if required, and forwarded free, on addressing a line to Mrs. MAY, Sydney Baby Linen and Family Outfitting Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street, facing the HERALD Office.

CURVED Corrugated Galvanised Iron for Verandahs and circular roofs, at J. PARTRIDGE'S guttering and ridge capping manufactory; angles and brackets to match; O. G. and plain gutter. 14, Bathurst-street East.

ON SALE, IC, IX, IXX, charcoal Tin Plates. W. FOY'S, wholesale tin manufactory, Hamilton-lane.

BLACKBURN'S CELEBRATED CHOICE OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE.—The undersigned being in receipt of recent advices from the Messrs. Blackburns, of Madeira, and old Broad-street, London, to the effect "that they have still such a large stock of choice wines as will enable them to supply their friends for some time to come," is prepared to receive orders for this really choice wine for transmission by an early mail. For terms, &c., apply to E. W. LAYTON, wine and spirit merchant, and importer, Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge streets.

FOR SALE, Vivian's Patent Sheathing Metal and Nails
SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

EX MARIA SOAMES.
Cast steel, octagon and square
Patent and wrought nails
Foster's arm and share moulds
Ditto hay and chaff knives
Paint, oils, and turps
Red, green, black, and blue paint
Galvanized buckets
Japanned ditto
A large assortment of general ironmongery, suitable for country storekeepers.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

GENERAL TIMBER YARD.—
1,000 doors, glazed sashes and glass doors
20,000 feet hard and soft studs and battens
50,000 feet 1½ and 1 inch G. and T. pitch pine
20,000 feet hard and pine lining and weatherboards.
GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
70,000 feet 1 in. 1½ pitch and Baltic flooring
50,000 ditto Baltic red deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
30,000 ditto clear pine shelving, lining, and weatherboards
200,000 shingles, palings, joists, and scantling
500 doors and sashes, &c., &c.
W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

PLATE GLASS, polished and silvered (guaranteed sound), on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, June 6th 1856.

TO WHARFINGERS, Discharging Clerks, and others.—A Wooden Office for SALE. Size—6 feet by 9 feet. Apply to Mr. MARTIN, Campbell's Wharf.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—Billet Wood, moderate price, by the advertiser. Apply Mr. SIMMS, Parramatta-st.

BILLET WOOD.—Wanted, 50 Tons. Apply to J. REDGATE, brickmaker, Surry Hills.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD HERALD Office.

HOBART TOWN POTATOES of the best quality, in lots to suit purchasers. R. NURCOMBE, Jaques' Wharf.

EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, a most agreeable aperient. J. REDFORD, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—3-bushel bags, York hams, Scotch oatmeal, in barrels. JAMES DEAN, 18, Macquarie-place.

CUT FIREWOOD, in short Billets, at 20s. per ton, at E. J. BLAXLAND'S, Albion Wharf.

COALS, CHARCOAL, and CUT FIREWOOD. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st., late M'Kenzie's.

COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. Address J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

LIVERPOOL SOAP, of different qualities, ON SALE. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street

300 CASKS best Portland CEMENT, cheap. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard, New Pitt-street.

60,000 SLATES, best Bangor, various sizes. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard, New Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a Corner Allotment of Land, in Upper William-street. A capital site for a public house. W. J. LENNON, 25, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS, Contractors, &c.—Hardwood and floorings, weatherboards, battens, joists, scantling, &c., supplied in any quantity by JOHN SCOTT and CO., Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, Hobart Town Potatoes; 1000 Cocoa Nuts, in small lots, at J. WELSH'S, New Pitt-street, near the Circular Quay.

TO GROCERS and Shippers, and Country Storekeepers.—Mauritius, snowdrop, and bright grocers' sugar.—The residue of the Thames' very superior snowdrop and counter sugars for SALE by private contract. Samples on view at the warehouse of the undersigned, or the bulk at his bonded store under the Exchange. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 26th August.

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the HERALD Office. It is in good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or flywheel.

PRINTING INK, in 3 dozen kegs, for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
Heavy 3-bushel bags
Ducks and drills.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Queen's-place.

A CUTTER for SALE, about ten tons burden, to be seen at Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.

SLATES, Slate Cisterns, Cement, Iron Palisades, &c. HENRY SELFE, Builder's Stores, Circular Quay.

HOW, WALKER, and CO. offer for SALE, at their Stores, Circular Quay, invoices of—
Draught beer
Bottled ditto
Case brandy
Ollmen's stores
Dundee manufactures
Europe rope
Spun yarn
Sewing thread
Candle cotton
Ship blocks
Saddlery
Glassware
Crosskill's wheels and axles
Crab winches
Steam engine, five horse-power
Blasting gunpowder
Printing inks.

CROWN and SHEET GLASS, all sizes. H. DUBALL and CO., 8, Jamison-street.

GALVANIZED IRON PIPES, Gutter, Ridgecap, &c., cheap. H. DUBALL and CO., 8, Jamison-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Portland, and FOR SALE,—
Ivory drop black
Umber, ochre, venetian red.
H. DUBALL and CO., 8, Jamison-street.

PLATE GLASS, assorted sizes, for SALE. H. DUBALL and CO., 8, Jamison street.

TO PUBLICANS and Others.—For SALE, a corner allotment of land, having a frontage of 100 feet to Upper William-street, and 90 feet to Surrey-street, and intersected by the South Head Road.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For SALE, one of the best farms in the Hunter River district. Rental, £650 per annum. Premises in Sydney, rental £400. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BARTON, 221, George-street.

TO SURGEONS AND OTHERS.—On SALE, a great variety of single and double patent and common Trusses. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street North.

PAPERHANGINGS in great variety, on SALE, by EDWARD ROTTMAN and CO., Circular Quay, behind the Custom House.

TO DEALERS and FAMILIES.—Van Diemen's Land Potatoes.—Now on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, about thirty tons of the finest potatoes. Van Diemen's Land and Adelaide Flour. Apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office and Warehouse, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 13th August.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT
Ramsay's fire-bricks
Apollo stearine candles
Now landing, ex Glorious, for SALE by private contract, by EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

THE MANSION and GROUNDS of the Honorable C. D. Riddell, Esq., Darlinghurst.—Mr. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to offer for sale by private contract, the above splendid and valuable property. The house, which is most substantially and expensively built of stone, contains—on the basement floor: large kitchen, laundry, pantry, store room, large wine cellar, and other offices. On the ground floor: an extensive entrance hall, large drawing and dining rooms, library, school room, butler's pantry, store room, large bed rooms; above which, are other bed rooms, servants' apartments, &c. There is a large paved yard, with extensive coach-house and stabling, coachman's room, large sheds, offices, &c.

The garden and grounds are tastefully laid out and plentifully stocked, and the situation and view most delightful.

There is an abundant supply of excellent water for all purposes.

As persons who contemplate purchasing will be provided with cards to view, Mr. Salamon deems it unnecessary to attempt to eulogise a property of this description, which has only to be visited to be duly appreciated.

The terms, &c., can be ascertained on application at Mr. SALAMON'S Office, Wynyard-street.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—3000 fine woolled wethers, 3 and 4 years old, shorn in September or early in October, in good condition, well adapted for travelling to Melbourne, and deliverable at Weranga, Darling Downs, or anywhere within 200 miles south thereof. Apply to Mr. JAMES HOOKE, Weranga, by Dalby; or, to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, or to be LET, at a yearly rental, as may be agreed, the Lease of a most desirable Family Residence, lately in the occupation of Thomas Taylor, Esq., Henbury Cottage, near the Railway Terminus, Newtown. The premises comprise seven spacious rooms, with all that can be desired in a suburban residence, together with eleven acres ground, excellent garden, orchard, and paddock, fowl yard, coach house and stables dairy and laundry, together with outhouses detached kitchen, and other conveniences. The situation is delightful, being close to the residence of Thomas Holt Esq., on the Newtown Road. For particulars apply to COHEN and HARBOTTLE, Bank Auction Rooms.

LAND, in ALLOTMENTS, for SALE on the most liberal terms, near the Ashfield station. The situation and quality of the land speaks for itself, and needs no further recommendation. There are only a few of these desirable allotments left for disposal. Early application is necessary. Apply to WICKHAM and BELL, house, land, and estate agents, 4, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE.—The two splendid allotments in Macquarie-street North, facing the inner Domain, and next to the residence of J. H. Plunkett, Esq. For terms, &c., apply to E.R.D., Box No. 1, Post Office, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALES, THIS DAY, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
VESSELS.
1st—The Aberdeen clipper schooner OSPREY, 67 tons register
2nd—Brigantine ZONE, 99 tons
3rd—The fine clipper brig SEA NYMPH
4th—PARRAMATTA ROAD—Two Brick Cottages behind the Governor Gipps Hotel
5th—BALMAIN—14 valuable Building Allotments, near the new Independent Church
6th—BOURKE AND STANLEY STREETS—A neat Cottage, built of stone, near the corner of Bourke and Stanley streets
7th—ILLAWARRA—28-acre Farm, near Fairy Meadow
8th—Two Allotments in the estate of T. and R. Rowe—one situate in Robin Hood-lane, new George-street—the other near Judge-street.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
City Mart, Thursday, 9th October, 1856.

AUSTRALIAN HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt-street, Sydney.—WATT and PEARSON hold regular Sales by auction every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. Gigs, phaetons, horses, &c., always on hire. Horses, &c., bought and sold on commission. Livery and bait at as cheap rates as any other yard in Sydney.

Fishing Boat and Large Net.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, a large fishing net, 53 fathoms, nearly new. Also, a fishing boat, 25 feet long.

MESSRS. COCKBURN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Four boxes clothing, watches, jewellery, iron bedsteads, mattresses, chiffonier, cupboard, &c.
Terms, cash.

Postponed until TUESDAY, 14th October.
Choice and Valuable Suburban Building Allotments, delightfully situated at Grantham, Potts' Point.
☞ Term—Ten per cent. deposit, and the residue for unlimited period, at 7 per cent. interest.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, October 14th, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice villa allotments, at Grantham, Potts' Point.

LOTS 1 to 8 have frontages to Villa-street of from 30 to 34 feet each, by depths varying from 86 to 110 feet.

☞ These really choice and beautifully situated allotments are on level ground; have an easterly aspect, commanding an entire view of the harbour to the Heads on the one side, and on the other overlooking the pleasure grounds of Grantham, the residence of H. Dangar, Esq. Upon this ground there is abundance of excellent stone for building purposes.

LOTS A to H are at the back of the above allotments, and have frontages to the new line of Victoria-street, from 30 to 34 feet each, by depths varying from 86 to 110 feet.

☞ The view from these allotments is most picturesque and charming, overlooking Woolloomooloo Bay, the Domain, and surrounding scenery. These allotments are also on level ground, and abound with first-rate building stone.

LOTS 15 and 16 have frontages to Victoria-street of 31 feet by 70—the former a corner allotment, having also frontage to Grantham-street.

☞ From these two choice building sites the view is most comprehensive and delightful, exceeded by no spot in this favourite locality.

LOTS 17 to 22 have frontages to Grantham-street of 30 feet by a depth of 60 feet.

☞ These lots, which are likewise beautifully situated, adjoin the residence of J. F. Hilly, Esq., and being on level ground are at once available for building purposes.

*** Persons desirous of obtaining suburban building allotments of these unsurpassed descriptions have now the opportunity of selecting from the most choice portion of this locality on exceedingly easy and favourable terms. Water in abundance can be obtained at a trifling cost, and the stone is of a quality so readily worked that it is now being done at eight shillings per perch.

A large plan on view at the rooms, and lithographed plans are in course of preparation. The allotments will be distinctly staked out, and contemplating purchasers are invited to visit the spot, and judge for themselves, previously to sale, the omnibus affording the facility for this purpose.

Title unobjectionable.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and an amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder

Handsome Town Saddle Horse.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A grey gelding, 6 years old, 15·2 hands high; a perfect hack; very handsome, and up to 15 stone.

Superior Harness Horse.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock,
A chestnut gelding, 5 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, a capital phaeton horse, and subject to a Brickfield-hill trial with a ton weight.

To Stablekeepers, Farmers, and others.
Corner's Prize Chaff Cutters.
Howard's Patent Iron Ploughs.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER are instructed by Messrs. Corner and Cadell to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the above, consisting of
3 large sized chaff cutters, fitted for manual or horse power, with pulley, extra knives, and gear
3 small ditto ditto
6 Howard's patent iron ploughs for two horses, with 20 extra shares, wheels, bottom plates, and wrought iron shares, &c. to each.
Particular attention is called to the above, as they are the best constructed implements yet imported to this colony.

Stock in Trade of Mr. De Lissa, Furniture Dealer, Pitt-street.
By order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Furniture Sale Rooms of Mr. De Lissa, in Pitt-street, on THIS DAY, the 9th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The stock in trade of the above-named insolvent, by order of the official assignee, consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, chiffoneers, bookcase, mattrasses, palliasses, and sundry materials used in the trade of a cabinetmaker and upholsterer.
Terms, cash.

By Order of the Trustees of Messrs. T. and R. Rowe's Assignment.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situate on the south side of Robin Hood-lane, off George-street, in the City of Sydney and colony aforesaid, commencing at a point distant 60 feet from Hood's

SALES BY AUCTION

POSTPONEMENT of FRIDAY'S SALE of GROCERIES, TEAS, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, &c.—Messrs. W. DEAN and CO. beg to advise the trade, and others interested in the above sale, that in consequence of the goods not being landed it is unavoidably postponed until TUESDAY next, the 14th instant.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Choice Summer Clothing, White, Regatta, and other Shirts, Woollens, Straw Hats, &c.

THIS DAY, Thursday, October 9th.
To Shippers, Warehousemen, Drapers, Tailors, Outfitters, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 9th, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 10 o'clock precisely, without the least reserve,
Invoices of the following seasonable goods, just landed, ex Maid of Judah and Prince Alfred:—
Men's drill coats
Ditto holland ditto
Ditto fishing ditto
Ditto black and coloured alpaca ditto
Ditto black frock ditto
Ditto ditto oxonian ditto
Ditto shooting ditto
Boys' holland coats
Ditto stable jackets
Men's white marseilles vests
Ditto alpaca and holland ditto
Ditto moire antique ditto
Ditto fancy silk ditto
Drab mole trousers
White cantoon ditto
Ditto drill ditto
Ditto woollen cord ditto
Black doe ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Blue serge shirts
White merino vests
Cotton ditto ditto
White shirts, washed and boxed
Regatta ditto ditto
Cotton and I R. braces
Superfine black broadcloths
Ditto coloured summer ditto.
Black doeskins
Fancy ditto and angola
Ditto tweeds ditto
White and coloured silesias
Manilla hats
Brazilian ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 1 o'clock.

To Oilmen, Painters, Ship Chandlers, and others.
Whitening, White Lead, and Red Lead.
FRIDAY, 10th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
30 casks whitening
10 kegs white lead
3 tierces red lead.
Terms at sale.

To Ship-chandlers, General Dealers, &c.
FRIDAY, 10th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry invoices of the undermentioned goods, the whole of which will be sold without the least reserve, comprising—
Coir rope
Europe ditto
Flamborough line
Spunyarn
Blocks, hooks, and thimbles
Patent felt
Swing trays
Revolvers
Pick and axe handles
Wood bottom chairs
Woolpacks, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Ship-chandlers and others.
14 Coils Coir Rope.
FRIDAY, 10th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
14 coils coir rope, small sizes, from 2 to 3-inch.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, &c.
Patent Spring-Bottomed Iron Bedsteads.
Iron Stretchers, to fold.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases patent spring-bottomed iron bedsteads
10 cases iron stretchers, to fold.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Bankers, Solicitors, and others.
Iron Safes
Deed Boxes.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
25 Milner's strong holdfast safes, various sizes
10 cases deed boxes.
Terms at sale.

To Tobacconists, Grocers, and others.
Tobacco.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, Macquarie-place, on FRIDAY, October 10th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
9½ tierces tobacco.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 10th October.
Chimney Glasses
Dressing Glasses.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, 10th instant,
An invoice of,
Very superior gilt-framed British plate chimneypiece mirrors
Ditto ditto O. G. maple
Ditto gold oval frame ditto
Box and tray dressing glasses, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 10th October 1856.
Blinds, Baskets, Brushware, Fancy Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
13 cases fancy articles, including
Elegant transparent blinds
Baskets, in great variety
Brushware
Fancy stationery
Dressing cases
Reticules
Folios
Workboxes
Portemonnaies
Pocket books
Card cases
Beads and bugles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY'S Horse Sale.

WATT and PEARSON will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Bay cob, phaeton, and harness
"Doctor," bay saddle and gig horse
3 stylish young horses from Shoalhaven, broken to saddle and harness
The usual variety of useful horses, amongst which will be found some capital saddle, gig, and carriage horses
Also, gigs, dog-carts, &c.

First-class Town Hack and Gig Horse.

WATT and PEARSON are instructed by — Youngman, Esq. to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
"Doctor," a bright bay gelding with black points, by "Doctor Jenner," 6 years old, 15 hands high, very showy and quiet. A perfect town hack and gig horse, having been used by his present owner for some months past, and solely parted with now on account of his not having further use for him. He has never shown the least unsoundness, and can be highly recommended.
Also, a nearly new hogskin saddle, made by Wilkinson and Kidd, London; and bridle.

Unique Turn-out for Town Use.

WATT and PEARSON are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, without any reserve whatever,
The most unique turn-out of the day, consisting of a dapple brown cob pony, black points; very handsome, and can be warranted as quiet either in harness or saddle
A park phaeton, painted brown, fine lined vermillion, lined claret, morocco leather, and cloth; built by Messrs. Kersby and Co., Manchester, to order, at a very great cost, and is, without except on, the best built and most stylish phaeton in Sydney.
A set of silver plated harness, made to order by Binnie, at his top price, and but little used.
The above are well known, being the property of a gentleman of taste, and always noted for the elegance of his turn-out. They will be sold together in one lot or separately, as the wishes of the buyers may determine.

MESSRS. GROSE and AGNEW will sell by auction, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday (THIS DAY), at their Horse Bazaar, No. 19, York-street,
1 bay horse, 4 years old, very handsome, good in saddle and harness
1 grey horse, accustomed to town, and thoroughly broken in to saddle
1 grey mare, 4 years old; saddle, and trial in harness
Sundry horses, dogcarts, phaetons, gigs, &c.
Also one patent chaffcutting machine, &c.

Groceries, Scales, Weights, &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. James Barham's, Parramatta-street, Glebe, opposite the Newtown-road, without reserve,
The stock of a grocer, consisting of tea, sugar, bottled fruits, jams, pickles, sardines, starch, herrings, and other sundries, together with three pair of scales and weights, weighing machine, &c.
Terms, cash.

Horse Sale, TO-DAY, Thursday.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 head of horses and mares, just arrived from Maitland, all broken in to saddle and harness. Among them are some good cart and gig horses, suitable for the Port Phillip market, and will be sold subject to any trial the purchaser may wish for before payment is made. They have been selected by a superior judge on purpose for the Sydney market, and will be sold without reserve.
Six stock horses, with saddle, &c., complete.
One omnibus, suitable for a pair of horses, two spring-carts, light carts, drays, stone trucks, cart harness, gig harness, saddlery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 13th October.
At Rooms, No. 220, George-street.
Most Important and Unreserved Sale of 1968 Packages of Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Wines, Spirits, &c., now landing.
To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Brewers, Speculators, Provision Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.
Malt
Oats
Split Peas
Green Peas
Yellow ditto
Pearl Barley
Hambro' Mess Pork
Westphalia Hams
Dutch Cheese
Swiss ditto
Preserved Fruits
Brandy, in bulk and cases
Geneva, ditto
Claret, &c., &c., &c.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has been favoured with instructions from the importers to submit for public and unreserved competition, at his Rooms, No. 220, George-street, on MONDAY, 13th October, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
A most extensive and well-selected parcel of 1968 package oilmen's stores, wines, spirits, &c., comprising
400 bushels oats
740 ditto malt
150 barrels Hambro' mess pork
10 tierces Westphalia hams
20 cases Dutch cheese
13 ditto Swiss ditto
50 casks split peas
200 bushels green peas
170 ditto yellow ditto
30 casks pearl barley
160 cases preserved fruits
100 ditto bottled fruits
200 cases Whybrow's pickles
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.
30 hogsheads brandy, Hennessey's
300 cases ditto
450 ditto geneva
500 ditto Claret
25 hogsheads sherry
250 cases hock
150 ditto sauterne
70 ditto champagne, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
The auctioneer would particularly direct the attention of speculators and others to the above most important and unreserved sale, and invites intending purchasers to inspect the samples, which may be seen at his Rooms, No. 220, George-street.

To Oil and Colourmen, Painters, Builders, and others.
Linseed Oil
Lamp Oil
Turpentine
Paints
Plate Glass, &c.
Now landing.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No 220, George-street, on TUESDAY, 14th October, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons best white lead
2 ditto black paint
300 gallons lamp oil
400 gallons linseed oil
500 ditto turpentine
5 cwt dry ochre
180 casks assorted colours, comprising
Light green
Dark ditto
Red
Yellow
Blue
Prussian blue
Brown
Emerald green
Plate glass, 48 x 36, 36 x 24, 40 x 30, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Summer Goods.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant,
18 packages seasonable goods, consisting of
Muslins
Book habit shirts
Ditto chemisettes
Ditto band sleeves
Handkerchiefs
Jaconet caps
Collars
Falls
Diagonals
Lace habit shirts
Tucked skirts
Corded ditto
Embroidered robes
Ginghams
Broadcloths
Doeskins
5 bales canvas
5 bales bags.
Terms at sale.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
45 cases claret, pints and half-pints
Europe rope
Drapery goods
Ironmongery
Plated ware
Cutlery.
Glassware, tumblers
Slops
English cheese, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 13th October.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged
Boots and Shoes
Jewellery
Watches
Plateware.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Prince Alfred, William Bannsens, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
L&MH in diamond,
No. 6 trunk—
31 pairs gents' patent slippers
52 pairs children's double-sole cloth goloshed boots
31 pairs ladies' cashmere black-bottom boots
Sets of lush dishes and covers
Glaziers' diamonds
Gold signet rings
Hall-marked gold keepers
Turquoise and pearl cluster gold rings
Silver thimbles
Silver amber meerschaum pipes
Bright gold brooches, drop and others
Gold sprig brooches
Ditto turquoise ditto
Gold lockets
Gold chain chatelaines
Gold fancy charms
Enamelled gold crosses
Coral charms
Yellow and red gold ear wires
Solid gold hoops
Gold tops and drops
Plated tops and drops
Gold curls, pierced, and secret link guards
Large and small fancy alberts
Albert and French keys
Ladies' coloured gold neck chains
Silver horizontal watches
Gold levers, hunters, and open-face watches
Ditto horizontal
English gold levers
Double-bottomed English silver levers, by Prescott
Gold chatelaines, alberts
Double-bottomed new cased watches
Silver horizontal watches.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 13th October.
To Ironmongers and others.
Preliminary Notice.
Fourteen Cases Assorted Fenders.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Fourteen cases assorted fenders.
Full particulars in a day or two.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 10th October.
To Ship Chandlers and others.
Damaged.
On account of whom it may concern.
Europe Rope
Seaming Twine
Deep Sea Lines.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Maria Somes, Coleman, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
P&Co over S—
§ 29—One coil Europe rope, 3½ inch
§ 7—One ditto ditto ditto, 2½ inch
§ 23—One ditto ditto ditto, 3½ inch
§ 31—One ditto ditto ditto, 4 inch
§ 2—One ditto ditto ditto, 2½ inch
H § 15—One bale seaming twine, 25 bundles, each 9lb.
§ 18—One bale ditto ditto, 25 bundles, each 9lb.
§ 9—One bale, 36, deep sea lines, 9lb., 60 fathoms
Also, SS over E—
Two casks, each 4 dozen, Evans' porter.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Oil Stores, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea-water, ex Portland, Brazier, master, from London,
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the Importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
125 packages goods, viz.,
W L in diamond
100-149— 43 cases red Edam cheese, each 24
65— 1 case Coleman's starch, each 1 cwt., slight
71-90— 19 ditto ditto, each 56 lbs., much
1-20— 8 ditto ditto, blue, each 56 lbs., much
100 ditto ditto, ditto, much
21-60— 21 ditto ditto, each 28 lbs., slight
200— 1 barrel currants, much
23 boxes Eleme raisins, each 56 lbs., much.
Terms, cash.

Finest Gallego and Chillian Flour, in barrels and bags.
To Millers, Bakers, Grocers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THIS DAY, the 9th October, at 11 o'clock,
In lots to suit purchasers,
100 barrels finest Gallego flour
Also, ex Mercedes,
128 bags fine Chillian flour, each 100 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Teas, Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c.
To Tea Dealers and Grocers, Shippers and others.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A large variety of goods as above, consisting of—
Congou teas in chests and halves
Hyson skin ditto ditto, and boxes
5 chests African ginger
5 cases isinglass, in 1-lb tins
50 ½-barrels dried apples
35 barrels pearl barley
20 barrels split peas
1 ton Lesher's starch
15 pockets prime new mid Kent hops, 1855
1 case muscatel raisins
5 ditto French prunes in butts
20 ditto sardines in ¼-lb tins
100 ditto quarts salad oil
100 ditto pints ditto ditto
100 ditto ½-pints ditto ditto
50 Whybrow's vinegar in quarts
30 ditto Feast's salmon in 2-lb. tins
30 ditto lobsters in 2-lb. tins
20 cases pint and ½ pint sauces (Whybrow)
50 cases pint pickles (Feast and Co.)
50 casks carbonate soda
20 jars ditto ditto
20 ditto tartaric acid
10 bales waste paper
24 reams royal hand
5 bales double demy paper
1 bale double double ditto ditto
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

New Zealand Rope
Europe ditto
Coir ditto
White Hemp ditto
Spunyarn, &c., &c.
To Ship Chandlers, Ship Owners, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 coils New Zealand rope
30 ditto Europe ditto
50 ditto white hemp ditto
50 ditto coir ditto
30 ditto spunyarn, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
From the celebrated makers C. A. Davis and Sons, Homan, and Co., &c., &c.
To the Trade and Boot and Shoe Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will positively sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
55 packages of boots and shoes, from the above makers.
Terms at sale.

To Shipowners, Speculators, and others.
The Whaling Barque Australian.
Two Chronometers
One Barometer
For Positive Sale.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from Captain Wiles, to sell by public auction, on Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The well-known whaling barque Australian, as she now lies at Moore's Wharf, with all her standing and running rigging, suit of sails and spare sails, try-works, as they now stand, a large lot of stow wood, and a great quantity of sundries as per inventory.
The auctioneers beg to inform intending purchasers that the above vessel will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Novelties for 1856.
One of the Most Attractive Sales of the Season.
Twenty-seven Packages, now landing ex Taymouth Castle.
To Brushware Dealers, Perfumers, Chemists, and General Dealers.
Brushware, Choice Perfumery, Soaps, &c., &c.
From the celebrated house of John Gosnell and Company.
☞ The above shipment is of a very superior description, and, having been selected purposely for this market, cannot but attract the attention of the trade.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell, by order of the consignee, on FRIDAY next, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street,
HSCM, 1 to 27—Twenty-seven packages, containing—
Best London made broomheads, whisk and bannister brushes, broom handles; sash tools; superior horse brushes with straps, ditto extra quality cocoanut fibre brooms, scrubbing brushes, horse brushes; clamp, furniture, and pastry brushes; whisk dusters, japanned hearth brushes, stair brushes, shoe brushes, hat brushes, plate brushes, spoke brushes, picture dusters, toilet and bannister brushes, hair brushes; patent scurf, infants', silk, flesh, curl, hat, clothes, and teichosaron brushes; nail and tooth brushes; dressing and braid combs, side combs; and a variety of superior brushware and combs Also,
*** Elegant perfumes and essences—jockey club, royal court, opera, Empress Eugenie and Emperor Napoleon, Jenny Lind; essence—bouquet, finest triple perfume, double distilled lavender water, assorted essences, eau de cologne.
*** Cases containing jars of lavender water and toilet vinegar, 2 and 3 gallons in each jar
Victoria cherry toothpaste and dentifrice
Powder boxes and puffs
Vegetable soap and sandal wood tablets
Shaving cakes, transparent soap sticks
Real old brown windsor, in cases
Wallflower and rose tablets, almond soap
Naples soap tablets
*** Keating's cough lozenges, &c., &c., &c.
N.B.—The auctioneers beg to inform the public that their instructions are imperative—namely, to clear this first-class shipment off at once; therefore, buyers will consult their own interest by attending the sale, only a portion of which is enumerated.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Edmund A. Mackenzie, Esq.
In the Intestate Estate of Captain A. Pattrick, of the Asa Packer.
Chronometer
Gold Watch and Chain
Sextant
Box of Charts
Double-barrelled Gun
Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The effects of the late Captain Pattrick, barque Asa Packer,
Terms, cash.

To Wine Merchants, Publicans, and others.
Now landing,
Byass', Marzetti's, Bottled Ale and Porter.
In all 250 Casks.
For Positive Sale.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th, at 11 o'clock,
R in diamond—
67 casks Marzetti's porter, each 4 dozen
65 ditto ditto ale, ditto ditto
74 ditto Byass' porter, each 3 dozen
44 ditto ditto ale, ditto ditto.
250 casks.
Terms at sale.

Wax Vestas and Congreves.
Eleven Cases, now Landing.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
VR
§ 18 to 23—Six cases new patent congreves
24 to 25—Two ditto wax vestas
13, 14, and 16—Three ditto extra super congreves.
(11) eleven cases.
Terms at sale.

10 Tierces of American Hams
3 Tierces of German Sausage
In splendid condition.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
BK in diamond, 1 to 10—10 tierces of hams
S in diamond, 1 to 3— 3 cases of German sausage.
Terms at sale.

To Shipowners, Provision Dealers, and others.
Surplus Stores Ex Australian.
Boats and Whaling Gear.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from Captain Wiles to sell by public auction, on Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the surplus stores of the barque Australian, with all her boats and whaling gear, consisting of
Bread, beef, sugar, &c.
5 whale boats, three of which are nearly new, Manila whale line, Europe rope, carpenters' and coopers' tools, whaling gear (mounted), and spare whaling gear, a large quantity of casks of various sizes, spare spars, cutting-in blocks and pendants, and cutting-in falls, two copper coolers
The whole of which is for positive sale on the above-named day, and the well-known judgment of Captain Wiles in the selection of his stores cannot but recommend all to the attention of intending purchasers.
Terms at sale.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Proprietors of Fancy Repositories.
The Stock-in-Trade of a Jeweller declining business.
For imperative Sale.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large quantity of very superior jewellery, &c., &c., diamond and emerald rings, snake and dog collar rings, English hall-marked mourning rings, gold chains, standard gold signet rings, brooches, studs, hoops, wedding rings, lockets, earrings, hoops, hair guards, chatelaines; 14 dozen ebony and other clocks, carriage clocks, &c., &c., &c. 11, 12, and 14 key octagon, gothic carved and handsomely enamelled accordeons and flutinas; portmonnais, stationery, pictures, lithographs, elegant papier-mache ware, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ On View THIS DAY.

EXTENSIVE SALE of Furniture, Ornaments Works, of Art, and superior description of goods required by every class of purchasers.
☞ The public are requested to view the same. The entire of the Bank Auction Rooms are thrown open for this occasion, exhibiting one of the choicest selections of furniture, articles of vertu, statuary, &c., that have ever been offered for sale by public competition.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE, Auctioneers.

Frame Furniture.
To Upholsterers, Cabinet-makers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, October the 10th, 1856, at 12 o'clock precisely,
60 packages of furniture, in frame, comprising
Rosewood and walnut suits, and mahogany dining room, all of the best workmanship and superior quality.
Terms at sale.

Best Curled Horsehair
Ditto Hair Seating.
To Upholsterers, Cabinet makers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, October 10th, 1856, at 12 o'clock precisely,
4 bales best English black curled horsehair
2 cases best hair seating, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30 inch
All of the best quality—linen warp.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Superb English Furniture, from the Celebrated House of Siddons and Co., London.
This truly Superb Importation of Genuine First-class London Manufactured Furniture comprises almost every article in domestic use, for the elegancies of the boudoir to the necessaries of the kitchen.
To Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, Furniture Dealers, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers, to submit to unreserved competition, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, October the 10th, 1856, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
The following is a brief outline of the choice and varied assortment embraced in the shipment:
DRAWING ROOM AND BOUDOIR.
Rosewood and walnut suites in Utrecht velvet, saharet, and satin damask, consisting of sofas, lounges, easy chairs, ladies' easy chairs, devotional chairs, &c., &c.
Loo-tables
Card-tables
Occasional tables
Whatnots
Canterburys and davenports.
DINING ROOM.
Sets of Spanish mahogany tables
Ditto ditto ditto chairs in red and green
Morocco and hair seats
Sofas and cushions to match
Elegant sideboard and cheffoniers
Bottlers' stands and trays
Children's cane chairs in great variety
Ditto high backed chairs.
BEDROOMS.
Wardrobes, chests drawers
Bed-steps, chairs
Enclosed washstands, marble tops and fittings
Towel horses, bidets.
OFFICE AND HALL FURNITURE, &c., &c.
Cylinder tables, registered office tables
Umbrella stands, hat stands, office chairs
Boot racks, pictures, bronzes, &c., &c., and
Baker's patent mangles.
☞ The auctioneers in directing public attention to the above Sale feel it would be superfluous to add any comment; they therefore invite the inspection of all who may avail themselves of the present unrivalled opportunity of possessing sterling English furniture. The whole will be on view two days prior to the sale.
Terms, cash, without the least reserve.
* Champagne Luncheon will be provided.

For Peremptory Sale.
Most desirable Freehold Property, situate in the very best business position in Woolloomooloo, being close to the Wharf, and having Frontages to Dowling-street and Duke-street of 50 feet each, with a splendid depth of 100 feet.
*** The above Allotment adjoins the corner, at which is built the Wharf Hotel.
Lot 2,
Situate within a few yards of the above, and is a very choice Building Allotment, having a frontage of 20 feet to Dowling-street and Duke-street respectively, with depth of 100 feet.
☞ There can be no question that in this rapidly advancing and improving neighbourhood property will in a short period be as much sought after as it is at the present moment in George-street, and with the fact before us that a splendid wharf, equal to the Circular Quay, is designed and intended shortly to be proceeded with by the Government, which will afford to the inhabitants of Dowling-street all the advantages from business which is at present combined in the Circular Quay and George-street, there can be no question that a great portion of the coasters which at present resort to Darling Harbour will be brought hither.
Also a Lease of 17½ years of a Block of Land, having a frontage of 30 feet to Dowling-street and Judd-street respectively, with a depth of nearly 150 feet, and situate in the best part of the street, together with the right to purchase at the expiration of or at any time during the lease, for the sum of £250, by giving six months' notice.
*** The ground rent is £20 per annum.
Titles unexceptionable.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, October 13th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above valuable allotments.
Plans, &c., of which may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneers,
Terms, cash.

Grecian Slave, Four Seasons, Wax Flowers, Bronze Candlesticks, Figures, Pedestals, Fruits, Bronze Ornaments, &c.
FRIDAY, October 10th, 1856.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, October 10th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Plaster of Paris statues,
Power's Grecian slave
Eve
Four seasons
Bronze candlestick figures
Canova's dancing girls
Pedestals, 3 feet high
Ceiling centres
Wax fruits and flowers under glass shades
Bronze ornaments and figures
Inlaid mother-of-pearl desks and ladies' work tables.
Terms, cash.

At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock,

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction,
Blankets, writing desks, rifles, guns, wearing apparel, engravings, looking glasses, boots, stationery, workboxes, concertinas, &c.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Sale.
87 Packages of Drapery.
Ex Maid of Judah and Dunbar.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
In tant.
THIS DAY, the 9th, and FRIDAY, the 10th
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 68, Pitt-street, on the above days,
The remaining portion of the shipment ex Maid of Judah, and a choice consignment ex Dunbar, consisting of—
Earlston ginghams
Manchester ditto
Muslin robes
Printed muslins
Light ground fancy prints
Hoyle's plates
Organdi muslins
Printed balzorines
Coloured ditto
French bareges
Printed ditto
Fancy silks
Ditto brocades
Black and coloured glaces
Coloured satins
French stays
French delaines
Long and square shawls
72-inch grey sheetings
32 and 36-inch grey domestic
White sheeting
Jaconet
Huckabacks
Diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Ginghams
Black moreens
Coloured ditto
Worsted damasks
Union ditto
White dimities
Mole-skin trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's duck trousers
Ditto drill ditto
Ditto cord ditto
Ditto worsted cord ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black ditto ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto alpaca ditto
Ditto coloured ditto
Men's black alpaca ditto
Ditto oxonians
Washed regatta shirts
Ditto white ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Cotton braces
Fancy hands
Satin ties, &c., &c.
Scotch twilled shirts
Ditto ditto, lined backs
Blue serge shirts.
Terms at sale.

Sewed Muslins.
To Drapers, Milliners, Haberdashers, and others.
THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
5 cases sewed goods, now landing, ex Dunbar, consisting of
Cambric habits
Ditto chemisettes
Book ditto
Frocks
Frock bodies
Robes
Cambric scollops
Ditto veined
Ditto flouncing
Jaconet insertion
Infants' caps
Collars, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Chip Bonnets
Rice Straw ditto
Leghorn ditto
Fancy Straw ditto
Tuscans
Mohairs
Children's Bonnets
Infants' Cloaks
Ditto Pelisses, &c., &c., &c.
To Milliners, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW,
7 cases of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Carpets
Damaged Bonnets.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Drapers, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.
On FRIDAY, the 10th instant.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 case bonnets
4 pieces velvet pile carpeting
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Felt Hats
Tourists' ditto
Palmerston's ditto
Leghorn ditto
Double-brimmed ditto
Boys' and Youths' ditto
Ditto Brazilian ditto
Girls' Tuscans.
To Hatters, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.
On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, precisely at 11 o'clock,
13 cases of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Seven Cases Cutlery, Combs, Brushware, &c.
To Ironmongers, Hairdressers, Fancy Dealers, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
JB in diamond, with B under.
19—21. Three cases assorted pocket and table cutlery, scissors, &c.
21—25. Two cases assorted hair, clothes, nail, and tooth brushes.
22—23. Two cases assorted dressing, side, and small tooth combs, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Hairdressers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of the undermentioned goods, comprising—General stationery, camel hair pencils, account books, envelopes, dressing cases, novels, books (assorted), engravings, drawing pencils, globes, oil paintings, paper, ink, musical boxes, school maps, workboxes, card boxes, writing desks, tea caddies, envelope cases, ladies' companions, reticules, rack combs, ivory small-tooth combs, dressing, side, and back combs.
Terms at sale.

To Patent Stearine Candle Manufacturers.
A superior Patent Boiler and Still for Patent Stearine Candles, with Moulds, Frames, &c.

GEORGE F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Miller's patent stearine candle manufactory, foot of Bathurst-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th of October, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A very superior patent boiler and still, with all the apparatus and piping, &c., connected with the same, together with a quantity of candle moulds, frames, cotton, and sundries, &c.
To parties requiring a really valuable boiler and still for the above manufactory, which cost Mr. Miller something like £1800, would do well to attend.
Terms at sale; but not the least reserve.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of a Stone Cottage.

GEORGE F. BAKER has been instructed to sell by private contract or public auction if necessary,
A substantial two-roomed stone cottage in Riley-place, South Head Road, the price is very low.
Terms, cash.
Offices 23, King-street, next Smithers, tailor.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Bees', Shanks, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 9th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 bales wool
51 casks tallow
238 pannches ditto
951 hides
4283 sheepskins
6 tierces beef
Shankbones
Horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

BALMAIN.
Neat Stone-built Cottage, in George-street, close to Darling-street and the Steam Ferries.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October,
A neat and substantial STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, in George-street, Balmain, containing verandah, two capital rooms, and large stone-built kitchen at the rear, attached to which is a shed built of weather-boards: the whole erected on an allotment of land having 33 feet frontage to George-street, with a depth of 177 feet.
There is a first-rate well of good water in the yard, at the back, and also an excellent well-stocked garden.
☞ This is a comfortable snug little property, and very conveniently situated. Any one desirous of securing a suburban home, in a beautiful locality, or a good investment, would do well to inspect it.
A plan on view at the rooms.
Terms at sale.

Without Reserve.
BALMAIN.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, immediately opposite the NEW INDEPENDENT CHURCH, within a few yards of DARLING-STREET, and close to the Ferries.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October.
A beautiful and eligible building site in BALMAIN, having a frontage of 47 feet to the main street running from Darling-street to the Dry Dock, with a depth of about 120 feet extending to a good lane at the rear.
☞ This is a fine level piece of land in this beautiful suburb, commanding a pretty view, and is in every way worthy of a first-class residence being erected thereon. Positive instructions have been received to sell it WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
A Plan at the Rooms.

DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
The valuable Fattening Station
GRAHWAY,
With 2000 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 11th November,
The valuable station known as GRAHWAY, situate on the lower Macquarie, about 150 miles from Dubbo, consisting of splendid myall and saltbush country, being essentially A FIRST-RATE FATTENING STATION.
THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of men's huts and stockyard.
THE GRAZING CAPABILITIES are estimated at 3000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
With Grahway will be sold 2000 HEAD OF WELL BRED CATTLE.
☞ Parties interested in squatting pursuits will find the above sale worthy of attention, as this fine property is considered one of the most valuable and remunerative in the district.
Terms at sale.

Burton-street, South Head Road.
TWO CAPITAL HOUSES.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October,
TWO TW

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.—Gentlemen,—A Deputation from the Electors having waited upon me this evening to request that I would allow myself to be put in nomination for the Sydney Hamlets, I cheerfully respond to the call made upon me under a strong sense of duty. I am induced, therefore, once more to solicit your suffrages for the vacant seat, with the confident expectation of a very different result to the last. I do this the more willingly, as I consider the resignation of the Cowper Ministry has been caused by the factious opposition of the Donaldson Ministry and their friends; who by their vote of censure caused the retirement of Mr. Cowper and his colleagues from office without a fair trial of their measures. Gentlemen, it is an insult to the common sense of the colony to pretend that the present Ministry is in any way different from the Donaldson Ministry—the same men have got back again to show their incapacity once more. But it is for you to determine whether they are are to be permitted to come back again, for under Responsible Government the Governor's appointment to office is valueless without your sanction and approval.

The measure of the first necessity under present circumstances is a reform of the Electoral system of the colony, but that reform which the Cowper Ministry were ready and anxious to give us we shall never get from the Donaldson party, if they can help it. If the City of Sydney and the Sydney Hamlets have a fourth of the wealth as well as of the population of the colony, why should they not also have a fourth of the representation? All other reforms at present are second to this, and we can only get this measure of reform by getting back the Cowper Ministry.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat my political principles, as I shall do so at the meetings of my friends and supporters; permit me, however, to add, that in thus soliciting your suffrages I am not standing alone or acting for myself; I am acting in accordance with the determination of the liberal portion of the colonial constituency generally, to court all the newly appointed Ministry if possible.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Yours, most obediently,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Campbell's Wharf, Sydney, October 4th, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.—GENTLEMEN,—Having consented, in the hope that my services may be of use to the colony, to accept the appointment of Colonial Treasurer in the administration just formed by Mr. Parker, I have for the fourth time to solicit your suffrages; as the terms of the Constitutional Act require that I should come before you again on taking office.

I still adhere to the principles and opinions which I enunciated when first you did me the honour to return me as your representative in the Legislative Assembly, in 1855. I have, therefore, no new declaration to make, nor any change of political sentiment to announce to you; and I feel sure that nothing in my conduct since you elected me can have affected unfavourably the good opinion which you have already, on three occasions, so decidedly expressed.

An opportunity will be afforded to me on the day of nomination to enter into any explanations which may be required at my hands, and, relying upon the cordial support of my numerous friends,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
STUART A. DONALDSON.

Kellet House, 3rd October, 1856.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of PARRAMATTA.—Gentlemen,—Having been entrusted by His Excellency the Governor-General with the formation of an Administration, and having succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of a number of gentlemen, of whom, with myself, His Excellency has been pleased to approve as members of the Government, my seat in the Legislative Assembly has become vacant. I am therefore induced to offer myself again as a candidate for your suffrages and support.

My opinions on the great political questions of the day must, I conceive, be already well known to you; but I think it necessary to say that I adopt, unreservedly, the general policy, and intended legislation, indicated in the opening speech of His Excellency the Governor-General.

It is not without much diffidence and hesitation, that I have undertaken the highly important office which I now occupy. I have been induced to accept it solely from an anxious desire to give my best assistance at the present political crisis, in carrying out the principle of Responsible Government. I am well aware of my own short-comings, but I feel that they will be more than compensated for by the great ability and experience of my colleagues. With their assistance and co-operation, I am confidently impressed that the measures of the Government will be such as to be acceptable and advantageous to the community, as well as creditable to the Administration.

I regret that the necessity for my entering immediately on the duties of my office, will prevent me from soliciting in person the votes of the electors. I shall avail myself of the opportunity of further explaining my political opinions on the day of the election.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
HENRY WATSON PARKER.

TO HENRY WATSON PARKER, Esq.—We, the undersigned Electors of Parramatta, hereby beg leave to assure you of our unequivocal approval of your conduct during the time you have held a seat as Member for Parramatta, and to pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to ensure your re-election.

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|---|---|
| William F. Gore, M.A. | Peter Cardiff |
| N. J. Coffey, dean | A. Murray |
| Robert Champley Rutter | D. S. Dalziell |
| Julius Rellmann | Thomas Ruston |
| R. H. Shackles | Thomas Randall |
| Gordon Gwynne | Robert B. Hoy |
| James Coutts, M.A. | John Ayres |
| John Burgess | T. W. Weller |
| T. E. Lance | Mark Davis |
| J. M. Gould | Alex. M'Donald |
| Thomas F. Underwood | James Sturgeon |
| John Pearson | Francis Brown |
| Francis Watkins | James Bridges |
| Stephen J. Pearson | Thomas Taylor |
| James Urquhart | Richard Teasdell |
| Francis John Wickham | Thomas Page |
| John Brown | Jessie Hack |
| Thomas Hole | Richard Greenie |
| Edmund Mason | James Vallack |
| Ralph Mood | John Roberts |
| P. Hayes | John Lewis |
| James Galloway | John Towe |
| Thomas Gobby | John Ford |
| James Pye | James Cranney |
| Michael Kearney | William Monks |
| Edward Kearney | George Brewer |
| Hugh Taylor | William Benham |
| M. Macpherson | Matthew Pearce |
| Andrew Payton | Thomas P. Fitzsimons |
| Andrew Payten | Thomas Barker, |
| William Payten | |

On behalf of the majority of the Electors of the Town of Parramatta.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PASTORAL DISTRICT OF THE MURRUMBIDGEE.—GENTLEMEN,—In carrying out what I conceived to be the duty imposed upon me as your representative in the Legislative Assembly, I have been induced to accept the office of Secretary for Lands and Public Works: my seat is, therefore, now vacant, and it is for you to determine whether I am worthy to fill it a second time.

I believe nothing has occurred to make you regret the choice you made of me in the first instance: that choice was the result of a long and intimate acquaintance with my character and general principles. The statements I made explanatory of my opinions with regard to the great questions of the day must be fresh in your memories, and to those statements I unhesitatingly adhere. I have nothing to alter—nothing to retract. My faith is in Constitutional progress, under a firm Government, founded on public opinion. I desire to preserve institutions of the British type as perfectly as possible, carefully adapting them, however, to the peculiarities of our country. In every thing I desire to reform—not to overturn. With a firm foot I would advance; but warily, so that every step may be forward, and none need be in retreat.

Gentlemen, your geographical position, destined as it is to become one of the most important in Australia, is remote from the capital of the colony, consequently, a profound ignorance of your interests and an undue contempt of yourselves have been exhibited. I have been said to represent "sheep and gum-trees," and have been held up to obloquy as a "squatting member." You best know whether my constituency is fairly entitled a "squatting constituency;" and whether the five hundred freeholders of the district have not a complete confidence in me as the squatters have.

As to the great Land question, with which I shall have more immediately to deal, I maintain that your opinions are entitled to great consideration. It is a practical question with you all. It was fairly canvassed between us at the last election. We agreed that there was no necessary antagonism between the highly important pastoral interests and the growing requirements of agriculture. I then proposed as a member of the Assembly to advocate such measures as would tend to develope all our resources with as little injury as possible to any considerable body of colonists.

As a member of the Administration I shall feel still more strictly bound to study the general good of the colony, without any undue leaning in favour of any class whatever.

The first Ministry formed under Responsible Government I supported heartily, because I believed they were doing their best to overcome the difficulties arising out of the new order of things. A Ministry containing such men as Nichols, Donaldson, Darvall, and Manning could not be weak, or illiberal, or mercenary.

The second Ministry I opposed just as heartily, because I resented their unconstitutional attempt to govern in the face of a majority of the Assembly, and I thought their neglect of all precedent in the appointment of Attorney-General extremely censurable, and the more so that the gentleman appointed was, from his having many enemies and many enmities, unfit to exercise the delicate functions of public prosecutor.

I now throw myself upon your consideration to excuse my personal appearance at the hustings. You will agree with me in thinking that it would be but a poor compliment for me to visit you at the present time when I require to devote my whole attention to the important duties so unexpectedly cast upon me. While endeavoring to organize my department, I shall leave my election entirely in your hands, confident of the result.

have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
JOHN HAY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING of the County of Cumberland.—As an Australian ardently desiring the permanent prosperity of his country and the common happiness, I offer service at this memorable crisis, to afford you an opportunity of expressing your views upon the present selection of the old tools of a past Government, sharpened anew only to cut you up. Should you still distrust the Old nominee element now entrusted with the supreme direction, you will not fail to strike a blow at one and all of this Ministry, who, ignobly rising upon the ashes of the old, would now seek to profit by a downfall which they so recklessly caused, alike careless of all measures or requirements of the country.

W. REDMAN, York-street, Sydney.

THE BREAD TAX.—To the Editor of the EMPIRE.—SIR,—Permit me to correct an inaccuracy in your report of the observations which I addressed to the meeting of electors at Paddington yesterday evening.

In alluding to the duty on wheat and flour, proposed in the Cowper tariff, I observed that the effect of the measure would not be to increase the price of the loaf by the actual amount of the proposed duty, but that the imposition of such a duty (independently of the retrograde and obnexious policy which characterises the whole tariff) would interrupt the free course of trade, deterring merchants beyond the seas from shipping wheat and flour to this market, and our merchants from sending orders for these commodities,—that our wheat and flour market being thus less abundantly supplied, higher prices would generally prevail, and, as a natural consequence, bread would be dearer.

This conclusion is so simple, and must be so easily perceived, by any one of common perception, that I should not have deemed it necessary to request permission to intrude upon your columns, and correct the error in your report, did I not find Mr. John Campbell going into precise calculations to show how much in a pound of flour the proposed duty would amount to.

I refer to the following passage in his speech at the Glebe, reported in the EMPIRE of this day.

"Some of the opponents of the late Government had accused Mr. Cowper of endeavouring to tax the poor man's loaf, but he (Mr. Campbell) had made a calculation and found that all the Cowper Ministry proposed, in our present financial emergency, was a tax of one-sixth of a farthing on a pound of flour." (Cheers and laughter.)

I am Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
THOMAS WHISTLER SMITH.

Sydney, 7th October.

P.S.—Mr. Cowper, when alluding to the proposed duty in his last speech in the Assembly, appeared to take a similarly narrow and incorrect view to that recently expressed by Mr. John Campbell.—T. W. S.

ELECTORS.—Judge of the honesty of the late Ministry by Mr. Martin's conduct. When it suited Mr. Martin's purpose to throw dirt at Mr. Plunkett, he said of him:—"He knew of no circumstances so calculated to justify and provoke a revolution of the colonists as the conduct of the Government in this case, and he thought it the height of audacity for Mr. Plunkett to come forward and offer himself as a candidate for the city, and more than audacity on the part of his friends to support him, on an occasion like this."

Again—

"But as Mr. Plunkett had thrown down the glove to him, he would expose him in another phase of his career, and he must say he did feel gratified at the opportunity this meeting afforded him of unmasking this impostor.

* * * * * *

"Mr. Plunkett, at all events, was Attorney-General when the trial of Polack and Wells took place. In that instance at least it was his duty to prosecute; but what did he do? He delegated his duty to his colleague, the Solicitor-General, and then, in a case in which there was not a shadow of doubt in the mind of any sensible man of the community that Mr. Polack was guilty of one of the most infamous swindles ever perpetrated, Mr. Plunkett went into the witness-box to give him a character, and this because a short time before the defendant had, in his capacity as an auctioneer, sold a large quantity of land belonging to the Attorney-General, at very high prices."

Again, after making a statement as to Mr. Lakeman having refused to wash Mr. Plunkett's carriage, and that Mr. Lakeman, although innocent, had been convicted of a capital offence, Mr. Martin said—

"But he would ask them to contrast the conduct of Mr. Plunkett in this case with his conduct in the case of Polack. In the case of Lakeman, he did not delegate his power as Crown Prosecutor to Mr. Manning. No, he prosecuted himself; and he had been told, a more vindictive and venomous prosecution was never conducted; that Mr. Plunkett almost went down on his knees crying and praying for this man's blood. In many cases that could be mentioned, Mr. Plunkett, in his prosecutions on the part of the Crown might be considered vindictive and venomous."

Did Mr. Martin believe what he said or did he not? If he did not believe it, no words can express the blackness of his character.

If he did believe it, where was his honesty, and love for his country, in urging Mr. Cowper, "months ago, that if he should be sent for to form an Administration, his first care should be to secure the co-operation of Mr. Plunkett?" (Mr. Martin's speech to the electors of Parramatta, EMPIRE, October 8.)

Is Mr. Martin fit to be Attorney-General, or is the Ministry to be trusted who would make him so?

Electors, be not duped by Mr. Martin's speech at Parramatta.

Irishmen, be true to yourselves, and vote against the Campbell-Martin-Wilshire candidates, as Mr. Plunkett voted against the Campbell-Martin Ministry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.—(Copied from the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.)—Sir, I beg to request that, after perusing the documents which accompany this note, you may be good enough to publish them in your next issue, for the information of the public. The Editor of the EMPIRE, after requesting that he should be allowed an hour and a half to consider the propriety of acceding to my request, declined to publish the letter. At present I abstain from offering any comments.

Yours, &c.,
PHILO-JUSTITIA.

Royal Hotel, October 2nd.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE.)

SIR,—The accompanying letter has been objected to by the Editor of the MORNING HERALD, on the plea that the EMPIRE is too prominently alluded to in it. In fact, the Editor says, that he never either reads or alludes to subjects discussed in the columns of the EMPIRE. Under those circumstances, I trust that you may see the propriety of publishing it per favour of your journal.

Yours, &c.,
PHILO-JUSTITIA.

Royal Hotel, October 1st.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.)

SIR,—In a letter very hurriedly written, which appeared in your columns yesterday, I promised to address you at greater length on the discordant elements which constituted the Ministry. They have resigned. REQUIESCAT IN PACE. Now, Sir, in lieu, permit me to offer a few remarks on the leading subjects submitted to the public this morning by your contemporary the EMPIRE. He candidly admits (what every person of ordinary mental abilities anticipated) that his Excellency declined to accept the advice tendered by the Cowper Administration, advising a dissolution of the Assembly. I shall make no allusion to what has been advanced in reference to an impeachment in the event of a dissolution, further than to show the intense feeling which obtained on the subject.

Under the heading of "Pressure from without," appear some of the most flimsy and truly UNEDITORIAL remarks, which ever disgraced the columns of an English newspaper. The man writes of syllogisms. Does he really understand what the term means? I am compelled to condescend to use the expression, that I believe there is no affinity between a syllogism and LOLLIPOPS. Mr. Donaldson's supporters, or rather the supporters of his general policy, do not pin their faith to all the small buttons of his vest; and the M.P. Editor of the EMPIRE has NEV to prove that pressure from without, such as intended on a late occasion, is constitutional, or that there has been any precedent under similar circumstances, for such extraordinary proceedings. But, "who are the first to create disturbances?" Pray, Mr. Parkes, who created disturbance at the preliminary meeting held by the friends of the OPPOSITION, in SELF-DEFENCE, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday last? Could any opposition, in the ordinary course of civilised life, be expected on that occasion, in the face of the clear and evident wording of the advertisement calling the meeting? The meeting at the Prince of Wales Theatre was a public meeting, and consequently an amendment could legitimately be proposed; or else, the sense conveyed by the term public meeting must have suddenly fled from our language, and alighted on some congenial term adopted some twenty thousand years ago by Chinese lollipop-manufacturers. A bas! with your cant. If you sat down for five minutes with a school boy, who knew anything of the nature of a syllogism, or in other words, of reason and common sense without any appeal to the lower passions (for I cannot read in any of your articles, what might be called sophistry in the schools), he might unpocket his handkerchief, and question you on your apparently leading political principles, lifting a corner on every admission, or subsuming from your distinctions, till within the allotted period, he would have the four corners entrammelled in his fingers, and be enabled to shake it in your face, and exclaim—behold! a bag of lollipops. Was it fair the other evening at the Cowper display, for the chairman to obstruct me in my amendment, under the plea of procuring a hearing for me, and immediately thereupon, taking advantage of my respect for the chair, to read the resolution and call for a show of hands, excluding the possibility of an amendment? To follow this gentleman, Sir, through the labyrinth of his cunning though flimsy, his shallow though to a certain class captivating remarks, in his issue of this morning, would occupy too much of your valuable space in one publication. Besides the hour is late. If consonant with your views and the opinions of your numerous readers, I shall continue this subject in future impressions.

Yours, &c.,
PHILO-JUSTITIA.

Royal Hotel, October 1st.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—Gentlemen attending at the Supreme Court as witnesses and jurors, are respectfully informed that refreshments are provided in the large Hall, at the foot of the stairs. N.B.—Tea, coffee, sandwiches, pastry, fruit, ices, lemonade, sodawater, &c.

TO BUILDERS.—R. WYNNE is prepared, by his stock, and good workmen to execute any orders for slating, either finding materials or only labour, cheaper than any person in Sydney. Slate yard, New Pitt-street.

HAMLET ELECTORS.—"The Bunch" have again ventured on the "Hamlet" ground, and are again bringing forward poor "John Campbell"; but in order the better to secure his return, they have placed him this time in the hands of "The Political Association," alias "The Vigilance Committee," (see the EMPIRE of Monday last) "The Bunch" acting as directors only. Electors, will you have this country governed by "The Bunch" and this clique? If you would avert this calamity every independent elector who voted for "Donaldson" at the late election, must go early to the poll on FRIDAY MORNING and vote again. The members of "The Political Association" whose names appear in the EMPIRE of yesterday, have arrogated to themselves the right to nominate a representative for the "Hamlets"! Will the independent electors submit to this insult? Elections are for the electors, without dictation from "The Bunch" or their "Vigilance Committee."

October 7th. AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

NOMINATION FOR THE HAMLETS. FEBRUARY 19, 1855.

Mr. Robert Campbell, M.L.C., said that he had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Donaldson, inasmuch as, in the first place, he possessed a qualification for the Sydney Hamlets, whilst his opponent did not possess one.

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The political position of Mr. Donaldson had seemingly been forgotten in this election. That gentleman had been foremost in opposing the extravagant increase in the salaries of the Colonial Secretary and the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and his firm and decided stand whenever questions of finance were brought under consideration o the Council could not surely be disregarded. He (Mr. Campbell) regarded Mr. Donaldson as the true friend of progress and liberty. Perhaps he (Mr. C.) might damage a cause like the present, because he might be deemed an out and out radical, but when he found Mr. Donaldson opposing the sham electoral roll of 1851, because it was incompatible with the demands of New South Wales in 1855, he was determined to support him. (Cheers.)

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As to the Squatting question, about which so much has been said in respect to Mr. Donaldson's opinions, why that gentleman had actually refused a pre-emptive right.

OMISSION in the REPORT of the OPENING of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, at DUNGOG.—The report of the opening of the above-named Presbyterian Church, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, omitted to notice the highly generous gift of Captain Malcolm and Mr. Henderson, who presented that Church with an elegant Silver Communion Service, consisting of Flask, two Cups, and two Salvers. This overlook has created some regret, as it is but seldom that we have it in our power publicly to mark so judicious and disinterested a presentation on the part of gentlemen who are comparatively strangers to the whole congregation. The circumstances which led to this considerate gift are as nearly as possible, as follows: The Rev. Mr. Stirton, being in Newcastle shortly after the laying of the foundation stone, accidentally met with Captain Malcolm and Mr. Henderson, who alluded to the account they had heard or read about the new Presbyterian Church at Dungog, and in the course of the evening communicated to the Rev. Mr. Stirton, who was minister of the district, their intention of presenting a Communion Service to the new Church for the use of the congregation. It is impossible to admire or esteem too highly the character of the gift, or the motive of the kind gentlemen in offering it; and although they have not been formally thanked by the congregation, we are quite sure that they have more experience of the world than to suppose the Presbyterians of Dungog are ungrateful. The service was used on the occasion of the opening of St. Andrew's Church, and will be used to commemorate from time to time the solemn Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

In the report of the building, two errors unfortunately crept in through hurry in writing it, which it is desirable to correct. Instead of there being only two gothic windows on each side, there are three; and instead of the area of the Church being able to accommodate 300 sitters, it ought to be only 200. As some of the HERALD'S contemporaries have copied the report of the opening of the Church from the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, may I ask them to do the reporter a favour by inserting the above in their respective journals.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The surplus stores and the fortunate vessel, the barque AUSTRALIAN, with all appurtenances, will be sold THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve at Moore's Wharf, by MURIEL and MILLER. Buyers are particularly invited to attend the sale punctually. *** Inventories and lists of stores can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

I HEREBY request those parties who left trunks, boxes, or other parcels at my premises, to remove them in the next fortnight, being compelled, after the lapse of this time, to dispose of them otherwise. AUGUSTUS BASTING, corner of King and Clarence streets. Sydney, October 7, 1856.

CAUTION.—BERNARD HAEGELE (German) having absconded from my hired service, I hereby caution all parties not to hire him, a warrant having been issued from the Water Police Magistrate for his apprehension. JOHN HOSKING, Vaucluse, near Sydney. 8th October, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by an Indenture of Assignment dated the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, made between DAVID FRITH AITCHISON, of Shelley-street, near Erskine-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, ship-joiner, of the first part; WILLIAM BROWN, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, aforesaid, timber merchant, and WILLIAM NORTHWOOD, of the Baltic Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney, aforesaid, timber merchant, of the second part; and the several persons whose names are thereunder written, being the creditors of the said David Frith Aitchison of the third part, the said David Frith Aitchison did assign unto the said William Brown and William Northwood, their executors, administrators, and assigns, all the estate and effects whatsoever of him the said David Frith Aitchison, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said David Frith Aitchison, and that the said Indenture was executed by the said above-named parties thereto of the first and second parts respectively, in the presence of and attested by Daniel Cooper, of the City of Sydney, aforesaid, Esquire, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace; and that the said Indenture is now lying at the office of Mr. CHARLES THOMAS, No. 47, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, solicitor, for inspection and execution.

Dated the 26th day of September, A.D. 1856.

DAVID F. AITCHISON.
WILLIAM BROWN.
WM. NORTHWOOD.

Signed by the said David Frith Aitchison, William Brown, and William Northwood, in the presence of
DANIEL COOPER, J.P.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, a Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, black points, with saddle and bridle. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

LOST, a Diamond Ring, with three stones. Any person taking it to HARDY, BROTHERS, jewellers, Hunter-street, will receive £2 reward.

LOST, a Cheque for £18 13s. 2d. drawn by J. Miller on the Australian Joint Stock Bank—payment of which is stopped. The finder will be rewarded by bringing the Cheque to Mr. WOOLLEY, George-street.

HYMN BOOK, dropped from the balcony of No. 3, Horbury-terrace. The finder will be rewarded.

FOUND adrift, a Boat. Apply to J. MURRAY, Foot of King-street.

FOR HIRE, at 15s. per week, an excellent fast trotting Horse and Covered Spring Cart; guarantee required for its safety. Apply, 74, Castlereagh-street.

DEBENTURES, DEBENTURES, DEBENTURES, bearing interest at the rate of 5, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. per annum, may be obtained on application to W. J. LENNON, stock and share broker, 25, Pitt-street North.

DEBENTURES, with 5, 7, and 8 per cent. interest, may be obtained from Mr. W. BARTON, 221, George-st

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers, pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 19, Bridge-street.

J. F. LARAMES'S Luncheon Rooms, at the Bull and Mouth Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets, from 12 to 4.

JAMES GANNON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. No. 1, Haymarket. Rents collected.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist, (established in Sydney 1842,) 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MORETON BAY.—HENRY MAURICE and CO. Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Produce Brokers, Queen-street, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

MARSHALL and BUIST, Pianoforte Tuners, Repairers, &c., 200, George-street, opposite EMPIRE Office.

MISS LEWIS, Teacher of the Pianoforte, 171, Liverpool-street, facing South Head Road.

NOTICE.—A. THOMPSON and CO., removed from New Pitt-street to 81, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

ORANG OTANG, or Wild Man of the Woods, Boa Constrictor, &c., &c., exhibited daily, at 30, Hunter-st.

REMOVAL.—W. HETZER'S Photographic Gallery, from 78, Harrington-street, to 167, George-street.

VACCINATION.—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at J. C. HORNER'S, Woolloomooloo Dispensary.

WICKHAM and BELL, Land, House, and Estate Agents. 4, Jamison-street.

WICKHAM and BELL, Accountants, Compounders and Valuers. 4, Jamison-street.

WICKHAM and BELL, General Mercantile Collectors. 4, Jamison-street.

WICKHAM and BELL'S Register of Properties to LET. Open to the public free.

WICKHAM and BELL Collect or recover Rents or Debts. 4, Jamison-street.

NOTICE.—The Civet Cat, King and George street, are closed THIS DAY.

WRITING TAUGHT in 20 lessons, by Mr. BRAGG, 39, Goulburn-street East. Terms in classes, one guinea.

TOWN OF LAUNCESTON, Tasmania.—To Civil Engineers.—The Mayor and Aldermen being desirous to effect the Sewerage of Launceston, have had prepared a map of the town, on a large scale, marked at every intersection of streets, with the height of each point above high water, together with the requisite descriptive particulars.

A copy of the map, with prospectuses, has been forwarded to the Secretary to the City Commissioners, Sydney, who has kindly consented to take charge of the same.

For the purpose referred to, a sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Council by the Legislature, and it has been resolved that a premium of two hundred and fifty pounds shall be given for the best, and one of one hundred pounds for the next best reports which may be furnished on the subject, such reports to be accompanied with all plans, specifications, and estimates necessary for completely carrying out the work.

His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, the Governor-General of Australia, has been pleased to consent to determine the relative merits of the various schemes, and his Excellency's opinion will be final, and acted upon in awarding the premiums.

The prospectus referred to contains full directions, with conditions for the guidance of intending competitors, and may be had on application at the office of the Secretary of the City Commissioners, Sydney, or of the undersigned.

The reports must be transmitted, under cover, to the Mayor and Aldermen of this town, on or before the 24th day of December next.

By order of the Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen,
JOHN HENRY, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Launceston, 17th September, 1856.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are required for the erection of ABATTOIRS on the estate of J. R. Atkinson, Esq., Collingwood, Liverpool. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, architect and civil engineer, 42, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before THURSDAY, the 16th instant. The proprietor will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. October 6th, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders for the erection of a Dwelling-house, on Point Piper Estate, will be received up to FRIDAY, 10th October, at the office of GOOLD and HILLING, architects, where plans and specifications may be seen.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Tenders for the supply of Medicines to this Institution for the Quarter ending the 31st December will be received by the Secretary, on or before MONDAY, the 13th instant, at noon. A list of the medicines required may be seen on application to the House Surgeon. ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Hon. Sec.

TENDERS for PAVING.—Tenders required for about 1800 feet paving in George-street, agreeable to the conditions of the Paving Act. Tenders received till SATURDAY, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock. WM. LONG, 263, George-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—The contractor for building our mill, at foot of Bathurst-street, having failed to complete his contract, the unfinished carpenters' work is to be RE-LET. Tenders for the same are required immediately. Apply to the undersigned, at the New Mill, Bathurst-street. FURLONG and KENNEDY.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for building an addition to the Brighton Hotel, Wollongong. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. HENFREY, Bligh-street, Sydney. N.B.—Tenders must be in by TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

NAVIGATION OF THE MURRAY.—The undersigned are prepared to take charge of wool or other produce forwarded to Port Adelaide, either for sale or shipment, and to make liberal advancement on such produce shipped to their agents in London, Messrs. E. J. Wheeler and Co. F. CLARK and SONS, Adelaide.

THE INHABITANTS of NEWTOWN are respectfully informed the splendid omnibus EMU, late the property of W. Ramlie, Esq., will run to and from Newtown and Wynyard-square after the 9th instant. Parties conveyed by week or month. For terms apply St. John's Tavern, Newtown.

PORTRAITS, (non-inverted), in case, 10s. GREEN, 385, George-street, opposite Cathedral, late of King-street.

BEN BOLT SONGSTER, with all the new songs, 6d. MASON, Parramatta; EDWARDS, 12, Pitt-street.

EVERY kind of Abscess, Skin and Eye Disease, cured by Mr. SALLET, without operation, the use of mercury, or other poison. He also prevents mortification. 161, Palmer-street, South Head Road.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Mr. CHARLES HILL THOMSON begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public that he has opened a General Store at Campelltown, with a supply of the newest goods at the lowest prices. Campbelltown, October 1st, 1856.

HOLMES' BREAD is now Sixpence, made from the finest Gallego and Hoxall flour only. Every loaf guaranteed 2 lbs., turnover included. No second quality made at this establishment. Only one price charged whether delivered by cart or otherwise. King-street, 7th October, 1856.

PIANOFORTES tuned, repaired, removed, and lent on Hire, by W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 57, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTES, just landed from the Portland, and which will be sold at unusually low rates, to make room for further and more extensive shipments. Amongst them are several plain, but serviceable instruments, suitable for the schoolroom, the excellence of which will be guaranteed. Prices 28 guineas and upwards. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte maker and importer, 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

SOILED MUSIC STOOLS.—A few of the best quality, slightly soiled, at low prices, to make room for a shipment, just arrived per Portland. HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS of BOOTS and SHOES.—COCKS and HUNT, 278, George-street, have much pleasure in stating the enlargement to their premises is completed, and from their stock of boots and shoes being greatly augmented by the arrival of the Portland and other vessels, they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and below the present high market rates. The trade and others have also the privilege of choosing only what sizes they require, thereby obviating their usually unsaleable stock

PERRY, BROTHERS, have just opened cases of rich coloured moire, and moire antique Parasols, all richly fringed, from 4s. 9d. to 16s. 6d. Glace silk parasols from 1s. 11d. to 7s. 9d.

ELEGANT flowered Barege Robes, ready made, commencing at 10s. 9d. PERRY, BROTHERS, 54, King-street.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—Just opened, ex Dunbar, three cases of Millinery, consisting of the most recent London and Parisian fashions. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—Just opened, two cases of New Spring and Summer Silks. 96, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—Just opened, ex Dunbar, three cases of New Spring and Summer Mantles, all the newest London and Parisian fashions. 96, Pitt-street.

ANDREW FAIRFAX, 53, William-street, Woolloomooloo, begs to call the attention of families residing in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo, and his numerous patrons, to the very superior Stock of Provisions he has now on hand, in the shape of

Prime English hams,
Ditto English cheese,
Ditto English bacon,

all at prices which will enable him to compete with any house in or out of Sydney. Note the address—53, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!—RICHARD NESBITT has now on SALE a parcel of the finest butter ever received in Sydney, at 1s. 9d. per lb.

FAMILIES desirous of knowing where they may obtain pure Coffee, genuine rich-flavoured Teas, and Provisions of first quality, are respectfully directed to RICHARD NESBITT'S, 445, George-street South, Wilshire-place.—Families supplied with groceries at extremely low prices, and goods delivered in town or suburbs.

MOULD CANDLES, 6d. per single lb. (equal to composites), on SALE by RICHARD NESBITT, 445, George-street South, Wilshire-place.

YORK HAMS.—On SALE, by RICHARD NESBITT, a very choice lot of York Hams, 1s. 6d. per lb.

A BOAT for SALE. Apply to W. GUPPY, foot of King-street.

A LIGHT Waterman's Skiff for SALE, in first-rate order, with gear complete. Apply to WILLIAM SOMMERVILLE, Gas Wharf.

TO SHOPKEEPERS.—A large stock of useful Tickets Cheap, at HUSTLER'S, 300, George-street.

POTATOES.—A very prime lot of Hobart Town potatoes, in lots to suit purchasers, at the stores of Messrs. Croft and Son, Commercial Wharf, King-street. Apply early. M. KELLIHER.

POTATOES, cheap, on SALE, by SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

CLARET.—500 cases Claret, St. Estephe, just landed. J. G. RENATEAU, 21, Lower George-street.

TO BUILDERS, CABINETMAKERS, &c.—The undersigned having taken those commodious premises at the corner of Sussex and Druitt streets, intends to open them for the SALE of all descriptions of Timber, and will supply all descriptions thereof at the lowest possible prices with punctuality and despatch, and trusts from his experience in the above line and his exertions to merit the support of the public, to obtain a share of their patronage. Buildings supplied with all descriptions of cedar, pine, hardwood, shingles, &c., on the lowest terms and with despatch. Country orders punctually attended to. JOHN BOURKE, Sussex and Druitt streets.

LONG CREDIT.—Splendid allotments of great depth, near St. Peter's Church, Cook's River road, FOR SALE, on very moderate terms and long credit. Also, several sums from £500 upwards, to lend, on any good security. Apply to J. R. ROE, surveyor and land agent, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

5000 FEET Kauri Pine for SALE. Spars from 20 to 80 feet long. Apply to JOSEPH WISHART, shipwright, Market Wharf.

TO BE SOLD or LET, one of the most valuable freehold estates in the colony, containing 2640 acres; also, pre-emptive and leased lands, about 11,000 acres, situated on the Great Southern Road, and within two miles of a thriving post town. Erected thereon are a fine roomy mansion, &c., coach-house, stables, and other out buildings. Wine cellar and study seventy feet long; also, large vineyard, and orchard, comprising an exuberance of choice fruit trees, &c., Lucerne paddocks, and other improvements. If leased, the enclosed portion of the estate only will be let, containing about 1100 acres. For particulars apply to R. L. W. HATTON; or Mr. JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

A SITTING and two Bedrooms, furnished, for three Gentlemen, with Board, 39, Elizabeth-street North.

A CARD.—Vacancies for a few gentlemen, at Mrs. CAREW'S, No. 1, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS TO LET, as Offices. Apply 38, Elizabeth-street North; or Mrs. PAWSEY, 22, King-st.

APARTMENTS, at Pyrmont.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with a genteel and very comfortable home, in a pleasant part overlooking the harbour. Full or partial Board, as convenient. For particulars, apply at the HERALD Office, per letter, addressed PYRMONT.

A MARRIED COUPLE, or Two Single Gentlemen, can obtain Board and Residence, with every comfort, in a respectable private family. 39, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. N.B.—Stabling if required.

A SINGLE Bedroom to LET, with or without Board, at No. 2, Upper Fort-street.

BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, TO LET, at Peacock's Point, Balmain. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for two or three Gentlemen, at Mrs. STEEL'S, 49, Bourke-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. SAMSON'S, No. 14, Upper Fort-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. SIMPSON'S Elizabeth-street, late Rend's Bazaar, opposite Racecourse.

BOARD and Residence, with coachhouse and stable. Sion House, Cumberland-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE of a superior description, at Montague House, 2, Church-hill, late Mrs. Strutt's.

BOARD and LODGING.—Terms, One Guinea per week, at the Captain Cook Inn, Miller's Point, by J. BUSHBY.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at R. HEANY'